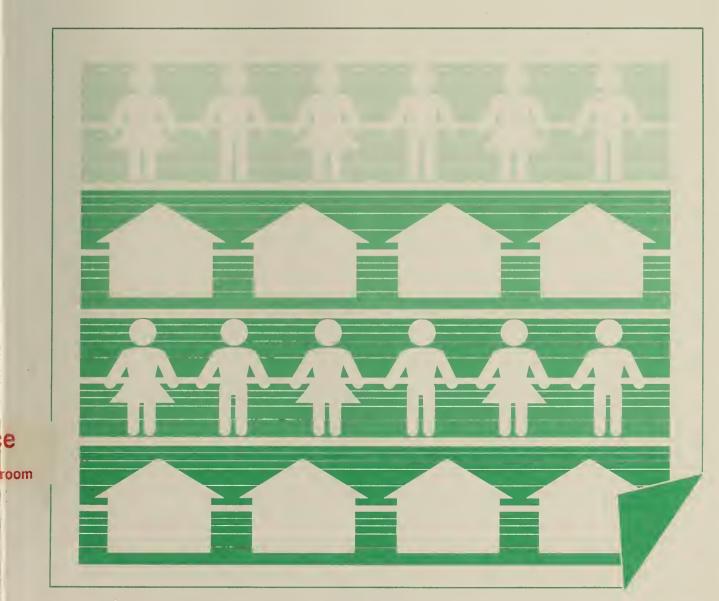
CENSUS'90



1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Nebraska



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, Susan M. Miskura, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. Patricia A. Berman, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were Robert R. Bair, Rachel F. Brown, James L. Dinwiddie, Allan A. Stephenson, and Edwin B. Wagner, Jr. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Cheryl R. Landman, Adolfo L. Paez, A. Edward Pike, and William A. Starr. Other important contributors were Linda S. Brudvig, Cindy S. Easton, Avis L. Foote, Carolyn R. Hay, Douglas M. Lee, Gloria J. Porter, and A. Nishea Quash.

The Decennial Operations Division, Arnold A. Jackson, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: Donald R. Dalzell, Kenneth A. Riccini, Billy E. Stark, and James E. Steed. Processing offices were managed by Alfred Cruz, Jr., Earle B. Knapp, Jr., Judith N. Petty, Mark M. Taylor, Russell L. Valentine, Jr., Carol A. Van Horn, and C. Kemble Worley. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Jonathan G. Ankers, Sharron S. Baucom, Catharine W. Burt, Vickie L. Cotton, Robert J. Hemmig, George H. McLaughlin, Carol M. Miller, Lorraine D. Neece, Peggy S. Payne, William L. Peil, Cotty A. Smith, Dennis W. Stoudt, and Richard R. Warren. Other important contributors were Eleanor I. Banks, Miriam R. Barton, Danny L. Burkhead, J. Kenneth Butler, Jr., Albert A. Csellar, Donald H. Danbury, Judith A. Dawson, Donald R. Dwyer, Beverly B. Fransen, Katherine H. Gilbert, Lynn A. Hollabaugh, Ellen B. Katzoff, Randy M. Klear, Norman W. Larsen, Peter J. Long, Sue Love, Patricia O. Madson, Mark J. Matsko, John R. Murphy, Dan E. Philipp, Eugene M. Rashlich, Willie T. Robertson, Barbara A. Rosen, Sharon A. Schoch, Imelda B. Severdia, Diane J. Simmons, Emmett F. Spiers, Johanne M. Stovall, M. Lisa Sylla, and Jess D. Thompson.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Daniel H. Weinberg, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. Gordon W. Green, Jr., Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and Leonard J. Norry, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: William A. Downs, Peter J. Fronczek, Patricia A. Johnson, Enrique J. Lamas, Charles T. Nelson, and Thomas S. Scopp. Other important contributors were Eleanor F. Baugher, Jeanne C. Benetti, Robert L. Bennefield, Robert W. Bonnette, William S. Chapin, Higinio Feliciano, Timothy S. Grall, Cynthia J. Harpine, Selwyn Jones, Mary C. Kirk, Richard G. Kreinsen, Gordon H. Lester, Mark S. Littman, Wilfred T. Masumura, John M. McNeil, Diane C. Murphy, George F. Patterson, Thomas J. Palumbo, Kirby G. Posey, John Priebe, Anne D. Smoler, and Carmina F. Young.

The Population Division, Paula J. Schneider, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. Philip N. Fulton, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were Nampeo R. McKenney and Arthur J. Norton. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Jorge H. del Pinal, Campbell J. Gibson, Roderick J. Harrison, Donald J. Hernandez, Jane H. Ingold, Martin T. O'Connell, Marie Pees, J. Gregory Robinson, Phillip A. Salopek, Paul M. Siegel, Robert C. Speaker, Gregory K. Spencer, and Cynthia M. Taeuber. Other important contributors were Celia G. Boertlein, Rosalind R. Bruno, Janice A. Costanzo, Rosemarie C. Cowan, Arthur R. Cresce, Larry G. Curran, Carmen DeNavas, Robert O. Grymes, Kristin A. Hansen, Mary C. Hawkins, Rodger V. Johnson, Michael J. Levin, Edna L. Paisano, Sherry B. Pollock, Stanley J. Rolark, A. Dianne Schmidley, Denise I. Smith, and Nancy L. Sweet.

The Data User Services Division, Gerard C. lannelli, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. Marie G. Argana, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. Alfonso E. Mirabal, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Deborah D. Barrett, Frederick G. Bohme, Larry W.

Carbaugh, James P. Curry, Samuel H. Johnson, John C. Kavaliunas, and Forrest B. Williams. Other important contributors were Molly Abramowitz, Celestin J. Aguigui, Barbara J. Aldrich, Delores A. Baldwin, Albert R. Barros, Geneva A. Burns, Carmen D. Campbell, James R. Clark, Virginia L. Collins, George H. Dailey, Jr., Barbara L. Hatchl, Theresa C. Johnson, Paul T. Manka, John D. McCall, Jo Ann Norris, David M. Pemberton, Sarabeth Rodriguez, Charles J. Wade, Joyce J. Ware, and Gary M. Young.

The Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. Jack R. George, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. Robert A. LaMacchia, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. Silla G. Tomasi, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Frederick R. Broome, Charles E. Dingman, Linda M. Franz, David E. Galdi, Dan N. Harding, Donald I. Hirschfeld, David B. Meixler, Peter Rosenson, Joel Sobel, Brian Swanhart, and Richard Trois. Other important contributors were Gerard Boudriault, Desmond J. Carron, Anthony W. Costanzo, Paul W. Daisey,

Beverly A. Davis, Carl S. Hantman, Christine J. Kinnear, Terence D. McDowell, Linda M. Pike, Rose J. A. Quarato, Lourdes Ramirez, Gavin H. Shaw, Daniel L. Sweeney, Timothy F. Trainor, Phyllis S.

Willette, and Walter E. Yergen.

The Statistical Support Division, John H. Thompson, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. John S. Linebarger, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. Henry F. Woltman, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. Howard Hogan and David V. Bateman were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Florence H. Abramson, Deborah H. Griffin, Richard A. Griffin, Lawrence I. Iskow, and Michael L. Mersch. Other important contributors were Linda A. Flores-Baez, Larry M. Bates, Somonica L. Green, James E. Hartman, Steven D. Jarvis, Alfredo Navarro, Eric L. Schindler, Carolyn T. Swan, and Glenn D. White.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief, assisted by Cathy L. Talbert, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. Michael G. Garland was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Bernard E. Baymler, Albert W. Cosner, Gary J. Lauffer, Gerald A. Mann, Clement B. Nettles, Russell Price, and Barbara J. Stanard. Other important contributors were Barbara M. Abbott, Robert J. Brown, David M. Coontz, and John T. Overby.

The Data Preparation Division, Joseph S. Harris, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. Plummer Alston, Jr., and Patricia M. Clark were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. Richard L. Bitzer, Richard F. Blass, Karl K. Kindel, and John W. Marshall were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were William F. Adams, John E. Bell, LaVerne Collins, Dwight P. Dean, Arthur G. Dukakis, Sheila H. Grimm, William F. Hill, James F. Holmes, Stanley D. Moore, Marvin L. Postma, John E. Reeder, and Leo C. Schilling.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was

the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-4-29

1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Nebraska

Issued November 1992



U.S. Department of Commerce Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Ali Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korsan, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thal, Ali Pacific Islander, Hawalian, Samoan, Guamanian.
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

	The	State	Cour	ity	Place (In se States) subdiv					
Subject	Total	Urban, rural, size of piace, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2.500 to 9.999	American indian and Alaska Native area ³			
Age	20, 34, 65(B),	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)			
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92		121	150	***			
Disability	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)		136(A)	152	174(A)			
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)			
Household										
type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)			
Industry	28, 40, 67(B)	28, 58(A)	101,108(A), 116(B),	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)			
Poverty status	29, 43,	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A)	170, 172	142(A)	182(A)	180(A)			
	72(B)		117(B)		149(C)	168(C)				
Residence In 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)			
Veteran status	23, 37. 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)			
Work status In 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)			

^{...} Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

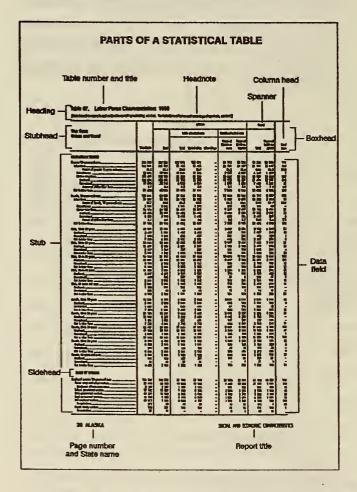
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.



The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- · BNA is block numbering area.
- · CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.

VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13			
Citizenship	13, 14	•••	•••	
Class of worker	15			
Disability	14, 21	21	21	
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	
Fertility	13			
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15			
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.	15, 17*			
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	
Land area	1, 5	5	5	•••
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	
Marital status	13			
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	
Occupation	15			
Period of military service	14			
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	
Population density	5	5	5	
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13			
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	
Workers in family in 1989	15			

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

^{*} Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

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Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26			
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	
Household income in 1989	26, 27			
Household type and relationship				12
Householder 65 years and over	25			
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	. 29	
Land area				12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs		31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	
Persons in unit	26			
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	. 7			
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	•••
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

^{*} Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon

occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

NEBRASKA

User Note 1

Offutt AFB CDP, Sarpy County, is shown as Offutt AFB West CDP.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	Oistrict
AND AREA quare kilameters	199 113.2	34 705.4	1 551.2	162 856.
quare miles	76 877.7	13 399.8	598.9	62 879
ACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons	1 578 385	526 297	526 567	525 52
Vhite	1 480 558	507 343	460 519	512 69 95
tack merican Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	57 404 12 410	5 544 5 693	50 907 2 930	3 78
sian ar Pacific Islanderther race	12 422 15 591	4 581 3 136	6 095 6 116	1 74 6 33
ispanic arigin (af any race)	36 969	7 106	14 865	14 99
Vhite, nat af Hispanic origin	1 460 095	503 503	452 349	504 24
AGE				
All persans	1 578 385 119 606	526 297 38 147	526 567 43 525	525 5 37 93
ta 9 yéars O ta 14 years	126 401	40 769 37 118	42 800	42 8 41 3
5 ta 19 years	117 383 112 860	39 076	38 880 36 871	36 9
0 to 24 yeors5 to 34 years	108 649 257 208	41 368 84 156	39 963 98 940	27 3 74 1
5 ta 44 years	228 812	74 567	82 230	72 0
5 ta 54 years 5 ta 64 years	149 389 135 009	48 776 44 870	50 285 39 918	50 3 50 2
5 ta 74 years5 ta 84 years	117 643 76 223	39 793 26 939	30 559 16 746	47 2 32 5
5 years and over	29 202	10 718	5 850	12 6
and 4 years	48 986	15 813	17 365	15 8
6 years and over8 years and over	1 192 460 1 149 373	403 241 389 852	393 948 379 331	395 2 380 1
1 years and over0 years and over	1 078 878 290 796	361 581 100 127	356 847 72 312	360 4 118 3
2 years and aver	263 820	91 091	64 581	108 1
Nedian age	33.0	33.0	31.1	35
Female	808 946	268 881	270 613	269 4
nder 5 yearsto 9 years	58 199 61 742	18 589 19 94 5	21 234 20 950	18 3 20 8
to 9 years 0 to 14 years 5 to 19 years	57 144 55 330	18 135 19 286	18 907 18 160	20 1 17 8
0 to 24 years	54 172	20 198	20 484	13 4
5 to 44 years	128 389 114 633	41 452 36 879	49 938 42 059	36 9 35 6
5 to 54 years	75 476	24 436	25 594	25 4
5 ta 64 years5 ta 74 years	70 128 65 033	23 264 22 054	20 648 17 294	26 2 25 6
5 to 84 years5 years ond aver	47 556 21 144	16 896 7 747	10 905 4 440	19 7. 8 9.
and 4 years	23 941	7 643	8 545	7 7:
6 years and over	620 940	208 733	205 948	206 2 198 9
8 years ond over1 years ond over	600 179 564 848	202 304 188 175	198 884 187 432	189 24
O years ond over	168 980 154 913	58 456 53 737	42 682 38 692	67 8 62 4
Nedian age	34.2	34,3	32.1	36
Male	769 439 31.8	257 416 31.8	255 954 30.1	256 0 33
OTING-AGE PERSONS				
Persons 18 years and over	1 149 373	389 852	379 331	380 1 181 1
Aoleemale	549 194 600 179	187 548 202 304	180 447 198 884	198 9
Vhite	1 088 038	377 772	337 540	372 7
lack	36 458 7 176	3 722 3 256	32 136 1 796	6 2 1
merican Indian, Eskimo, or Aleutsion ar Pacific Islander	8 398	3 139	4 207	1 0
Other race	9 303 22 266	1 963 4 418	3 652 9 319	3 6 8 5
	22 200	4 -10	, 31,	0.3
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	1 578 385	526 297	526 567	525 5
households Householder	1 530 832 602 363	503 908 200 847	515 424 197 804	511 5 203 7
Family househalder	415 427	136 831	135 917	142 6
Nonfamily hausehalder	186 936 80 230	64 016 27 181	61 887 28 062	61 0 24 9
Living aloneFernole	63 686	20 889	21 663	21 1
Living alane	106 706 95 985	36 835 32 633	33 825 29 372	36 0 33 9
SpauseChild	350 514 493 098	117 385 156 864	107 757 173 810	125 3 162 4
Grandchild	12 230	3 241	5 937	3 0
Other relativesNanrelatives	21 726 50 901	6 761 18 810	9 695 20 421	5 2 11 6
nstitutianalized persons	25 620 21 933	9 215 13 174	6 845 4 298	9 5
ersons per househald	2.54	2.51	2.61	2
ersans per family	3.11	3.08	3.19	3.
Persans 65 years and over	223 068 204 544	77 450 70 872	53 155 49 114	92 4 84 5
Hausehalder	144 794 71 110	50 062	34 502 16 949	60 2 29 4
Nanfamily hausehalderLiving_alane	69 640	24 718 24 280	16 396	28 9
MoleFernale	13 998 55 642	4 684 19 596	3 277 13 119	6 C 22 S
Spause	51 655	18 268	11 517	21 8
(17 hor rollatures	6 596	2 116	2 503	1 9
Other relativesNanrelatives	1 499	426	592	4

Table 2. Age: 1990

	Median age	33.0	33.0	8,9 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8	04 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	3.28.9.9.6 3.28.9.9.6 3.8.6.8	37.5 30.3 31.2	30.8 31.8 28.6	29.7 21.8 32.2 30.6	7 48,838,838,838,838,838,838,838,838,838,8
	85 yeors and	29 202	10 718	249 249 289 289 289 289 289 289	2 899 707 707 198 477 413 371 404 350	100 305 192 318		5 850 157 5 261 432	142 4 980 4 46 12 634	214 214 6 4 118 297 297 297 297 298
	75 years and	105 425	37 657	907 899 899 757 757 1 020 1 020 1 025 503 2 945 2 245	570 10 558 2 768 1 487 1 192 1 392 1 221	389 1 414 1 095 1 201		20 279 1 819	710 44 18 949 219 45 172	2 453 775 35 52 52 59 649 673 373 2 373 2 2 61
	65 years and	223 068	77 450	702 1 753 1 846 1 875 2 056 1 240 4 899	23 228 4 816 4 816 2 953 2 363 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 456	763 949 2 252 1 314 2 452		53 155 930 47 333 4 892	2 146 22 43 297 569 92 463	4 948 1 551 1 128 1 133 1 738 1 748 4 544
	60 to 64 years	67 728	22 677	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	279 1 625 1 336 1 336 203 203 564 897 677	260 333 754 397 655		19 157 260 16 464 2 433	1 030 13 14 468 247 25 894	1 312 391 22 22 23 38 378 502 174 1 313
	55 to 59 years	67 281	22 193	4 4 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	224 7 803 1 255 831 691 857 850	270 307 767 387 656		28 28 75 3 3 542 3 542	1 465 14 462 408 24 327	1 264 369 268 264 48 482 1 1940 1 323
	Age 45 to 54 years	149 389	48 776	758 818 1 540 1 540 872 807 1 622 2 522 2 227	2 764 2 764 2 764 1 435 1 119 1 438	624 610 1 818 743 1 394		50 285 698 39 750 9 837	3 382 127 31 832 1 120 50 328	2 777 65 65 102 103 1 139 2 878 2 878
	25 to 44 years	486 020	158 723	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 178 10 101 10 101 2 107 2 743 3 305 4 5 280 4 130	1 851 1 726 4 997 2 285 4 108		2 393 140 592 38 185	10 545 4 553 108 917 3 706	8 795 2 086 123 232 176 4 216 682 10 633
	21 to 24 years	85 392	31 762	213 282 282 332 333 372 1 218 880 1 593 1 593	18 170 1 627 1 627 1 627 1 627 1 627 1 627 1 647 1 683	223 313 727 842 569		32 319 423 25 729 6 167	2 390 886 22 335 479 21 311	1 625 217 217 217 207 207 209 51 99 99
	18 to 20 years	70 495	28 271	189 237 237 265 281 1938 1 150 781	110 15 218 1 425 145 454 454 456 73 73 763 763 1 161	185 266 738 1 139 631		288 17 739 4 457	1 420 674 15 062 452 19 740	1 534 198 198 198 198 198 3 855 3 820 3 820
	18 years ond	1 149 373	389 852	5 749 6 911 6 9 911 7 291 1 6 691 1 1 262 1 7 291 1 7 291 1 7 291 1 7 291	3 528 23 344 23 344 6 6 028 2 549 7 7 4 64 1 3 966 1 3 1 3 1	4 182 4 504 12 053 7 107 10 465	6 L Q 40	5 272 304 546 69 513	22 378 6 293 250 373 6 981	52 52 343 343 539 64 74 74 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
	16 years and	1 192 460	403 241	5 970 6 451 10 287 7 322 7 580 12 168 168 26 393 17 819	3 645 167 392 24 163 6 223 10 953 7 738 7 13 577 11 738	4 397 4 696 12 572 7 333 10 865	9 679 18 318 151 069 16 029	5 507 315 665 72 776	23 279 6 517 258 967 7 375 395 271	22 967 5 782 5 782 624 624 612 9 310 2 152 2 152 2 888
	Under 5 years	119 606	38 147	518 605 1 026 7 704 7 704 1 738 1 433 1 520	267 2 667 2 667 2 667 2 511 951 8 827 1 365 1 069	572 756 1 063 1 143	831 1 615 13 813 1 791	33 661 9 550 9 550	2 485 1 703 25 711 744 37 934	2 118 656 656 64 64 1 1066 1 175 2 706
ols, see text]	All persons	1 578 385	526 297	7 8 8 6011 13 778 10 1	213 641 32 655 32 655 7 980 14 250 3 317 9 937 18 285 15 450	6 244 6 936 16 607 9 364 14 428	12 354 23 680 191 972 21 476	7 540 416 444 102 583	30 982 10 883 335 795 10 372 525 521	29 625 7 965 4 625 6 673 13 130 3 657 3 657 3 657
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	District 1	Burf County Burl County Cass County (p.) Cedr County Colfax County Curring County Disknt County Disknt County Disknt County Diskn County Curring County	Johnson County Loncaster County Madison County Nematha County Otoc County Richordson County Server County Soline County Soline County Soline County Soline County Soline County Seword County	Storton County Thurston County Woshington County Work County York County	PLACE AND COUNT SUBDIVISION Bearine dry Ferront dry Uncoln dry Norfolk dry	COUNTY Cost County (pt.) Dougles County Sarpy County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Belleve city Combo city Popilion city Demts 3	Adams County Adams County Arthur County Arthur County Boine County Boine County Box Butte County Box Butte County Box Gounty Box Gounty Box Gounty Box Gounty
NEB	BRASKA									103RD CONGRESS

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con. [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

		Other race	865	247	3 7 1 5 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	242 42 884	11-10	2 7 173 1	449	5 374 70	27 17 345 5	169	4 14-4 1 <u>4</u>
		Asian or Pocific Islander	12 026	4 498	20 2 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 335 101 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 35 101 4 4 4 4 8 8 35 101 35 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	4 - 4 8 4	54 104 3 261 72	5 835	34 3 945 1 856	693 398 3 275 95	1 693	112 12 136 156
	t of Hisponic origin	American Indian, Eskimo, A or Aleut	11 719	5 494	24 5 2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 000 233 233 3 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 1 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 002 3 38 28 4 8	, 66 90 1033 164	2 702	48 2 279 375	103 79 2 093 45	3 523	02 22 22 27 21 10 10
	Not	8 Bock	117 98	5 449	80019884488	4 583 238 238 27 27 25 16 16	88 83 88 88	25 53 4 439 192	20 367	27 45 104 5 236	1 978 1 447 43 576 257	895	181 2 1 2 7 1 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191
		White	1 460 095	503 503	7 708 8 542 10 855 10 865 10 867 11 996 6 121 33 979 22 459	200 521 200 521 31 524 7 862 14 062 9 701 12 486 15 280	6 157 3 857 16 348 9 241 14 133	12 127 23 261 179 302 20 748	452 349	7 312 353 374 91 663	26 968 8 310 276 218 9 778	504 243	28 922 7 928 7 928 459 829 6 636 11 022 2 806 3 617 3 817
		Hisponic origin (of any roce)	36 969	7 106	74 20 81 17 224 1 016 223 1 103	3 938 569 20 106 17 4 4 4 74 4 108	22 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	80 165 3 764 299	14 865	11 368 3 383	1 213 632 10 288 192	14 998	303 5 19 17 722 722 6 6 6 1 023
		Other roce	15 591	3 136	27 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	30 59 1 699 169	911 9	52 4 898 1 166	415 274 4 517 60	6 339	24 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2
		Asion or Pocific Islander	12 422	4 581	14 32 32 358 358 113 77	3 367 3 367 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 9 3 8	2 7 8 8 4 4 4 4	3 288 84	9 095	. 39 4 086 1 970	749 423 3 412 100	1 746	113 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Roce	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	12 410	5 693	3324 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	1 207 238 238 13 1 1 1 7 24 24 24 31	3 046 3 046 28 28 48	66 92 1 150 1 168	2 930	50 2 481 399	109 86 2 274 45	3 787	205 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		80¢	57 404	5 544	8017 804 804 804 804 804 804 804 804 804 804	4 659 238 272 272 25 16 16	23 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9	25 63 4 515 192	20 907	30 45 541 5 336	2 010 1 484 43 989 261	953	18 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 8 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2
		Whire	1 480 558	507 343	7 749 8 560 10 664 10 009 10 009 10 009 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	202 663 31 734 7 876 7 876 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 167 3 861 16 403 9 257 14 216	12 178 23 362 181 320 20 863	460 519	7 369 359 438 93 712	27 699 8 616 281 603 9 906	512 696	29 084 7 930 7 930 6 648 11 501 2 810 3 636 3 648 3 648
	×	Female	808 946	268 881	4 4 054 6 821 6 821 6 821 7 8 8 114 8 8 128 1 8 007	2 421 109 148 16 701 16 701 4 403 7 419 1 720 5 516 6 5130 7 701	3 140 3 509 8 471 4 837 7 454	6 667 12 512 98 645 11 165	270 613	3 856 215 868 50 889	15 487 5 064 175 403 5 223	269 452	15 308 4 053 4 229 3 347 6 6 52 1 6 894 1 1 994
	Sex	Male	769 439	257 416	3 814 4 277 6 957 5 960 5 903 8 874 16 493 10 923	2 252 104 493 15 954 3 957 6 833 1 597 4 771 7 749	3 104 3 427 8 136 4 527 6 974	5 687 11 168 93 327 10 311	255 954	3 684 200 576 51 694	15 495 5 819 160 392 5 149	256 069	14 317 3 912 233 223 3 229 3 330 6 478 1 401 1 763 18 248
ols, see text]		All persons	1 578 385	526 297	7 868 8 601 113 778 10 137 9 139 10 117 6 742 6 143 34 500	213 641 213 641 32 655 7 9 982 14 222 3 317 9 937 12 715 18 285 15 450	6 244 6 936 16 607 9 364 14 428	12 354 23 680 191 972 21 476	526 567	7 540 416 444 102 583	30 982 10 883 335 795 10 372	525 521	29 625 7 965 7 462 832 832 873 873 130 2 833 3 657 3 447
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	State	Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	District 1	Burt County Burt County Burte County Cedor County Cedor County County	Johnson County Lancaster County Madison County Nemadas County Nemadas County Pownee County Pownee County Richardson County Saunders County Seward County	Stanton County Thurston County Thurston County Wayne County York County Place AND COUNTY SURDIVISION	Beoffice city Freman city Lincoln city Narfolk city	District 2	COUNTY Cass County (pt.) Oouglas County Sarpy County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Selevue city Ordin Af8 West COP Omnibo city Papilion city	District 3	Adams County Amielope County Amielope County Anthu County Baine County Boone County Box Butle County
NEB	EBRASKA							CONGR	RESS	IONAL DIS	TRICTS OF	THE	103RD CONGRESS

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

	Other race	ω ω 1 ∞ ω − 4	29	11-1111001	1-2111-611	1819140-		2 28 6 8 11 22
	Asian or Pacfic Islander	2 4 5 5 5 E E Z 8 6 7 4 4 4	22 23 23 33 33 35 35 35 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	-085100451	97= 1817-8 1	7 9 9 7 9 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, 7 7 10 133 3	60 496 105 129 82 87
d University	American dign. Eskimo, or Aleut	335 335 335 335 333 333 333 333 333 333	0 4 8 1 8 4 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	-3%330138822	7 482 108 108 112 12 8 8 8	7 255 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	-8-0.4	118 93 58 84 382
2	Back	2333-62-	6-2-1-1-1-1-4-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	1012112	01081-0	5 1 23 - 53 1 5 1 1 2 2 3 1 2 3	1410-1	40 125 113 119 79 40
	White		3 908 3 908 5 490 2 145 2 130 1 918 45 987 8 766			3 299 9 587 7 779 29 374 2 8 623 1 435 2 9 012 2 9 17 8 6 170 3 6 97	6 546 6 546 839 5 126 4 248 945	19 171 36 732 22 192 23 415 20 994 10 460
	Hispanic origin (of ony race)	82 2 8 4 2 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 2 3 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	- 623 - 623 3 3 4 4 7 7 7 7 1 38 4 4 3 4 7 7 7 1 38 4 7 1 7 1 3 8 4 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	53 255 210 237 5 237 68	48=5= 1	167 1 887 268 667 1 355 2 720
	Other race	_{ద ∾} శ్చసి4కో¥ ె	-404111156 -404111156	- 1 42 - 54 8 6 1	<u>7428</u> 1 1 0 8 1 € 8 1	2.6 108 108 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	36 - 15 8 1	57 783 134 337 1 296
	Asian or Pacific Islander	2 4 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	282-2-8854 283-8-8854	-00 <u>F</u> 10047	113 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	8 25 18 18 10 10	2 7 7 10 13 3	60 513 106 134 91
Bros	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		548 18 18 48					1270 1270 977 98 439
	Black	-ოფ-ო <u>ჯ</u> 14	<u> </u>	αιιωι-41 <u>5</u> ι	2 ½w - w	1.2.1.2.1.5.E.1	1410-1	133 173 122 84 56
	White	7 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 915 3 074 5 515 2 133 2 133 1 927 7 263 8 811	3 804 1 218 3 333 1 2 537 792 6 020 6 570 8 403 1 028	4 074 9 031 31 354 8873 6873 7 998 5 202 5 202 5 774	3 320 9 653 2 7 782 29 523 2 6323 1 1 568 3 2 801 3 2 800 3 700	1 510 6 595 847 5 127 4 256 945	19 283 37 830 22 327 23 736 21 638
ۇ	Female	2 2 2 3 4 4 9 1 8 4 5 1 8 4 9 1 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 041 1 564 2 882 1 177 1 115 951 1 526 25 216 4 532	1 980 6 328 6 329 7 402 8 4 329 8 4 329	2 092 14 884 16 731 16 731 2 70 2 70 3 004	1 697 5 035 3 995 15 175 12 175 16 142 1 162 1 163 1 163 1 163	3 423 3 423 440 2 689 2 216 472	10 183 20 448 11 971 12 721 11 811
	Male	2	1 837 2 671 1 183 1 026 1 391 23 709 4 330	1 820 6 280 6 280 8 2 388 8 2 388 8 4 330 8 4 173 538	2 016 4 650 15 777 1777 2 777 2 778 2 687 2 110 2 110	1 670 2 4 680 3 4 640 3 4 645 5 563 5 563 1 3 3 2 8 5 1 8 8 5	3 212 3 212 4 411 2 063 2 063 4 76	9 297 18 938 10 864 11 675 10 794 6 416
bols, see text]	All persons	4 4 381 6 4 307 7 123 7 2 270 19 940 7 2 582 7 103	8 928 8 928 8 928 8 928 8 928	3 810 1 222 1 222 2 3 550 7 733 6 655 6 655 6 655 1 029	9 534 9 534 32 508 8 683 6 838 8 646 8 4 246 5 4 273 5 786	3 367 9 715 29 820 29 820 1 705 1 705 3 6 021 3 718 3 718	1 549 6 635 851 5 169 4 279 948	19 480 39 386 22 837 24 396 13 711
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con. CHASE County Chery County Chery County Custer County Custer County Custer County Dowes County Down County Down County Down County Down County Fillmore County	Frankin County Frontier County Frontier County Gorden County Gorden County Gorden County Greeley County Holl County Holl County Homiton County	Horlan County Hoyes County Hidricok County Holder County Hoder County Hoder County Hoder County Kefferson County Keff County Keff County Keff County Keff County Keff County	Kimball County Knax County Lincol County Logon County Logon County Metherson County Merrick County Merrick County Name County Name County Nate County	Perkins County Preis County Pere County Plante County Polk County Red Willow County Red County Shardon County Shardon County Shardon County Shardon County Shardon County	Sioux County Thomas County Thomas County Webster County Wheeler County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Columbus city Corrol sland city Hostings city Kearney city North Potte city Scortsblirt city

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

State	is, see rextj		For	mily households			Nonformily hou	useholds		Persons	per—	Persons	in group qu	uorters
Congressional District County							Househo	older living o	lone					
Place and [In Selected								65 years	ond over					
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More				Morried-	Femole house- holder, no								Institu- tionol-	Other persons
Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Total	couple	husbond present	Totol	, Totol	Total	Femole	House- hold	Fomily	Total	ized per- sons	in group quorters
The State	1 530 832	602 363	415 427	350 514	50 175	186 936	159 671	69 640	55 642	2.54	3.11	47 553	25 620	21 933
District 1	503 908	200 847	136 831	117 385	14 501	64 016	53 522	24 280	19 596	2.51	3.0 8	22 389	9 215	13 174
Burt County	7 671 8 439	3 139 3 253	2 180 2 301	1 938 2 062	173 159	959 952	912 890	557 555	438 431	2.44 2.59	3.02 3.19	197 162	179 162	18
Coss County (pt.)	13 683 9 902	5 066 3 652	3 937 2 652	3 511 2 425	279 142	1 129 1 000	983 965	496 582	385 455	2.70 2.71	3.11 3.33	95 229	60 229	35
Colfox County Cuming County Dokoto County	8 964 9 864 16 474	3 562 3 851 6 035	2 449 2 741 4 417	2 164 2 513 3 566	189 133 632	1 113 1 110 1 618	1 029 1 041 1 385	670 613 603	526 469 470	2.52 2.56 2.73	3.12 3.15 3.23	175 253 268	164 227 268	11 26 -
Dixon County Dodge County	6 028 33 331	2 338 13 445 9 019	1 685 9 388	1 499 8 158	136 911	653 4 057	615 3 602	398 1 866	304 1 522	2.58 2.48 2.40	3.14 3.03	115 1 169 1 115	115 610 614	559 501
Johnson County	21 679 4 582	1 940	6 194 1 321	5 400 1 186	604	2 825 619	2 544 597	1 406 378	303	2.36	2.96	91	91	_
Loncoster County Modison County Nemoho County	202 170 31 567 7 426	82 759 12 283 3 079	52 985 8 427 2 097	43 780 7 265 1 843	7 172 861 174	29 774 3 856 982	22 770 3 284 890	7 336 1 560 492	6 077 1 327 385	2.44 2.57 2.41	3.03 3.15 2.98	11 471 1 088 554	3 241 781 113	8 230 307 441
Otoe County Pownee County	13 917 3 255	5 657 1 408	3 932 947	3 448 865	368 55	1 725 461	1 584 437	948 283	757 212	2.46 2.31	3.03 2.90	335 62	335 62	-
Richordson CountySoline CountySoline CountySounders County	9 687 11 837 18 045	4 120 4 829 6 809	2 747 3 310 5 028	2 416 2 956 4 442	247 239 384	1 373 1 519 1 781	1 283 1 392 1 609	803 821 900	638 668 655	2.35 2.45 2.65	2.96 3.04 3.16	250 878 240	249 299 235	5 7 9
Seword County	14 299 6 171	5 432 2 167	3 997 1 692	3 601 1 496	384 274 127	1 435 475	1 224	680 215	568 169	2.63 2.85	3.12	1 151 73	329 73	822
Woshington County	6 825 16 108	2 288 6 017	1 715 4 563	1 219 4 084	374 330	573 1 454	532 1 279	273 655	206 506	2.98 2.68	3.53 3.13	111 499	73 105 207	292
Wayne CountyYork County	8 177 13 807	3 232 5 467	2 211 3 915	2 001 3 547	157 280	1 021 1 552	826 1 426	422 768	347 637	2.53 2.53	3.07 3.07	1 187 621	98 369	1 089 252
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city	11 842	5 206	3 343	2 786	453	1 863	1 691	919	772	2.27	2.89	512	474	38
Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city	22 775 181 207 20 909	9 427 75 402 8 412	6 357 46 868 5 494	5 429 38 155 4 654	718 6 859 654	3 070 28 534 2 918	2 701 21 712 2 433	1 362 6 867 1 088	1 148 5 747 955	2.42 2.40 2.49	2.99 3.02 3.11	905 10 765 567	347 2 588 260	558 8 177 307
District 2	515 424	197 804	135 917	107 757	22 812	61 887	51 035	16 396	13 119	2.61	3.19	11 143	6 845	4 298
COUNTY	7 245	0.701	1 071	1 (60	,	7/0	/55	202	201	2.40	3.21	195	195	_
Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sorpy County	7 345 407 085 100 994	2 731 161 113 33 960	1 971 106 414 27 532	1 653 82 306 23 798	229 19 720 2 863	760 54 699 6 428	655 45 267 5 113	282 14 915 1 199	221 11 937 961	2.69 2.53 2.97	3.15 3.33	9 359 1 589	6 161 489	3 198 1 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												100	101	00
Bellevue city Offutt AFB West CDP Omoho city	30 853 9 809 327 621	11 429 2 618 133 842	8 466 2 515 84 579	7 009 2 338 62 961	1 135 99 17 777	2 963 103 49 263	2 369 100 40 997	580 - 14 025	470 - 11 257	2.70 3.75 2.45	3.15 3.84 3.11	129 1 074 8 174	101 2 5 055	28 1 072 3 119
Popillion city District 3	10 256 511 500	3 372 203 712	2 777 142 679	2 452 125 372	262 12 862	595 61 033	502 55 114	172 28 964	145 22 927	3.04 2.51	3.39 3.08	116 14 021	9 560	4 461
COUNTY	311 300	203 712	142 0/7	123 372	12 002	01 033	33 114	20 704	22 ,2,	2.5.	0.00		,	
Adoms County	27 957 7 874	11 593 3 04 5	7 781 2 189	6 632 1 966	885 155	3 812 856	3 340 816	1 673 528	1 364 419	2.41 2.59	3.00 3.17	1 668 91	867 91	801
Arthur County	462 852 675	187 305 268	139 262 188	129 245 177	10 13 7	. 48 43 80	45 42 75 710	22 27 42 413	14 17 32 302	2.47 2.79 2.52	2.92 3.05 3.05	-	=	Ξ
Box Butte County	6 549 12 941	2 560 4 898	1 802 3 491	1 649 2 979	101 373	758 1 407	1 292	413 605 218	302 468 170	2.56 2.64 2.41	3.16 3.23 3.03	118 189 64	118 189	Ξ
Boyd County	2 771 3 605 34 767	1 148 1 499 13 736	785 1 034 8 922	705 912 7 625	48 89 990	363 465 4 814	352 440 3 572	262 1 513	209 1 195	2.40 2.53	2.99 3.11	52 2 680	64 52 630	2 050
Chose County	4 293 6 240	1 704 2 438	1 223 1 760	1 093 1 587	94 129	481 678	456 629	236 340	186 268	2.52 2.56	3.06 3.08	88 67	88 67	Ξ
Cley CountyCloy CountyCuster County	9 378 6 970 12 022	3 851 2 741 4 953	2 660 2 009	2 269 1 827 3 096	290 124 257	1 191 732 i 501	1 104 679 1 430	555 379 879	469 285	2.44 2.54 2.43	3.00 3.05 3.01	116 153 248	116 153 245	- 3
Dowes County	8 079 19 645	3 327 7 829	3 452 2 168 5 626	1 804 4 934	284 491	1 159 2 203	990 2 002	1 030	681 399 820	2.43 2.51	3.05 3.02	942 295	124 278	818 17
Devel County Dundy County Fillmore County	2 207 2 518 6 829	915 1 085 2 829	633 726 1 951	566 654 1 772	44 54 120	282 359 878	268 342 828	177 207 496	137 162 397	2.41 2.32 2.41	2.99 2.93 3.00	30 64 274	30 62 266	- 2 8
Fronklin County	3 837 3 046	1 655 1 206	1 139 863	1 042 795	61 44	516 343	502 327	324 183	257 136	2.32 2.53	2.89 3.09	101 55	101 45	10
Fumos County	5 327 2 396	2 334 1 040	1 512 7 05	1 375 637	102 51	822 335	788 315	500 190	399 143	2.28 2.30	2.94 2.87	226 64	226 64	-
Gorfield County Gosper County Gront County	2 070 1 874 769	864 764 303	601 592 227	539 546 202	41 28 20	263 172 76	248 162 73	169 92 32	129 71 27	2.40 2.45 2.54	2.97 2.84 3.01	71 54 —	71 54 —	=
Greeley County	2 930 47 744	1 133 18 678	781 13 052	676 11 047	73 1 584	352 5 626	341 4 858	200 2 116	152 1 719	2.59 2.56 2.67	3.26 3.11	76 1 181 219	76 1 059 219	122
Horlon County	8 643 3 754	3 235 1 585	2 466 1 100	2 264 1 016	140 58	769 485	703 463	383 286	317 216	2.37	3.13 2.92	56	55	1
Hoyes CountyHitchcock CountyHolt County	1 222 3 644 12 406	480 1 467 4 744	366 1 021 3 356	344 927 - 3 017	16 63 242	114 446 1 388	109 420 1 297	57 277 704	42 222 523	2.55 2.48 2.62	2.97 3.07 3.23	106 193	82 193	24
Hooker County	760 5 978	332 2 309	. 219 1 690	200 1 534	15 110	113 619	112 581	66 342 648	49	2.29 2.59 2.37	2.94 3.12 2.93	33 77 130	33 77 130	-
Jefferson County Keorney County Keith County	8 629 6 398 8 489	3 634 2 523 3 430	2 500 1 844 2 426	2 236 1 674 2 119	185 121 231	1 134 679 1 004	1 046 607 938	321 464	272 523 253 357 37	2.54 2.47	3.03	231 95	110 95	121
Keyo Poho County	1 029	419	312	295	9	107	104	48	37	2.46	2.95	-	_	_

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con. [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State			For	nily household	s		Nonfomily ho	useholds		Persons	per—	Persons	in group qu	vorters
Congressional District							Househ	older living ol	one		4			
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Totol	Morried- couple fomily	Femole house- holder, no husbond present	Totol	Totol	65 yeors o	ond over	House- hold	Family	Totol	Institu- tionol- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quorters
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kimboll County Knox County Lincoln County Logon County Loup County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County Nonce County Nuckolls County	4 038 9 299 32 009 878 683 546 7 857 5 311 4 088 5 668	1 650 3 817 12 676 320 276 212 3 061 2 083 1 585 2 359	1 170 2 636 8 903 248 198 159 2 228 1 507 1 137 1 637	1 019 2 359 7 606 226 182 151 2 012 1 375 1 028 1 494	112 194 1 008 14 11 6 133 80 68 102	480 1 181 3 773 72 78 53 833 576 448 722	440 1 132 3 422 70 75 50 775 536 433 683	228 702 1 561 43 41 28 433 295 244 418	181 536 1 255 34 30 19 328 243 182 328	2.45 2.44 2.53 2.74 2.47 2.58 2.57 2.55 2.58 2.40	2.97 3.04 3.09 3.24 2.99 3.08 3.09 3.08 3.18 2.98	70 235 499 - - 185 112 187 118	70 235 417 - - 184 112 175 118	82 - - 1 12
Perkins County	3 312 9 459 7 685 29 478 5 515 11 511 2 008 35 383 6 601 3 652	1 283 3 769 2 929 10 954 2 223 4 723 798 14 056 2 618 1 431	939 2 694 2 144 7 918 1 590 3 205 570 9 882 1 831 1 013	865 2 435 1 954 7 014 1 450 2 768 502 8 292 1 603 913	62 198 131 669 104 336 46 1 270 173 56	344 1 075 785 3 036 633 1 518 228 4 174 787 418	331 989 738 2 708 602 1 344 215 3 803 728 401	211 504 441 1 258 354 709 128 1 832 425 254	161 418 363 1 009 274 568 101 1 471 334 191	2.58 2.51 2.62 2.69 2.48 2.44 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.55	3.12 3.05 3.18 3.26 3.04 3.02 3.08 3.08 3.10 3.15	55 256 142 342 160 194 11 642 149 66	55 255 142 208 160 137 11 524 141	134 - 134 - 57 - 118 8 -
Sioux County	1 549 6 400 851 5 073 4 119 948	612 2 669 316 2 141 1 755 350	465 1 884 249 1 434 1 203 262	421 1 721 225 1 306 1 105 240	34 110 18 88 71 16	147 785 67 707 552 88	139 754 67 667 523 83	68 481 34 381 354 39	51 378 27 307 273 27	2.53 2.40 2.69 2.37 2.35 2.71	2.98 2.94 3.14 3.00 2.92 3.23	235 - 96 160	164 - 96 160	71 - - - -
Columbus city	19 230 38 271 21 248 21 994 22 155 13 395	7 477 15 244 9 127 8 973 9 050 5 588	5 202 10 324 5 805 5 332 6 019 3 601	4 519 8 566 4 832 4 382 4 954 2 844	529 1 416 769 742 855 626	2 275 4 920 3 322 3 641 3 031 1 987	2 032 4 244 2 899 2 502 2 736 1 804	940 1 802 1 468 916 1 241 815	801 1 487 1 223 753 1 019 657	2.57 2.51 2.33 2.45 2.45 2.45	3.18 3.10 2.96 3.07 3.08 3.06	250 1 115 1 589 2 402 450 316	208 996 791 352 370 199	42 119 798 2 050 80 117

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of s	ymbols, see tex	j		,							
State		Land	orea	Persons	s per—	State		Land	area	Persons	per—
Congressional District						Congressional District					
County						County					
Place and [In Selected						Place and [In Selected					
States] County						States] County					
Subdivision [10,000 or						Subdivision [10,000 or					
More Persons]	All persons	Squore kilo- meters	Squore miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	More Persons]	All persons	Square kila- meters	Square miles	Square kilameter	Square mile
The State	1 578 385	199 113.2	76 877.7	7.9	20.5	District 3 — Con.					
District 1	526 297	34 705.4	13 399.8	15.2	39.3	COUNTY — Con. Chase County	4 381	2 316.8	894.5	1.9	4.9
COUNTY						Cherry County	6 307 9 494	15 438.3 3 098.8	5 960.7 1 196.4	.4 3.1	1.1 7.9
Burt Caunty	7 868	1 276.3	492.8	6.2	16.0	Clay County	7 123	1 484.2	573.1	4.8	12.4
Butler CountyCass Caunty (pt.)	8 601 13 778	1 511.6 1 378.1	583.6 532.1	6.2 5.7 10.0	14.7 25.9	Clay County Custer County Dawes County	12 270 9 021	6 671.4 3 616.4	2 575.8 1 396.3	1.8 2.5	4.8 6.5
Cedar County	10 131	1 917.3	740.3	5.3 8.5	13.7	Dawson County Deuel County Dundy County Fillmore County	19 940	2 623.5	1 012.9	7.6	6.5 19.7
Colfax County	9 139 10 117	1 070.1 1 481.6	413.2 572.0	8.5	22.1 17.7	Dundy County	2 237 2 582 7 103	1 139.4 2 382.6	439.9 919.9	2. 0 1.1	5.1 2.8
Dakata County	16 742	683.7	264.0	6.8 24.5	63.4	Fillmore County		1 493.1	576.5	4.8	12.3
Dixon Caunty	6 143 34 500 22 794	1 233.9 1 384.3	476.4 5 3 4.5	5.0 24.9	12.9 64.5	Fronklin County	3 938 3 101	1 491.7 2 524.2	575.9 974.6	2.6 1.2	6.8
Dodge County	22 794	2 215.3	855.3	10.3	26.7	Furnas County	5 553	1 859.9	718.1	3.0	3.2 7.7
Johnson Caunty	4 673	974.3	376.2	4.8	12.4	Garden County Garfield County Gosper County	2 460 2 141	4 414.8 1 476.4	1 704.6 570.1	.6 1.5	1.4 3.8
Loncaster County Modison County	213 641 32 655	2 172.7 1 483.1	838.9 572.6	4.8 98.3	254.7 57.0	Gosper County	1 928	1 186.7	458.2	1.6	4.2 1.0
Nemaha County	7 980	1 060.1	409.3	22.0 7.5	19.5	Gront County Greeley County Holl County Homilton County	769 3 006	2 010.5 1 476.0	776.3 569.9	2.0	5.3
Otoe County Pownee County Richardsan County	14 252 3 317	1 595.1 1 118.1	615.9 43 1.7	8.9 3.0	23.1 7.7	Holl County	48 925	1 415.3 1 408.1	546.4 543.7	34.6 6.3	5.3 89.5 16.3
Richardsan County	9 937	1 433.5	553.5	6.9 8.5	18.0	Horlan County	8 862 3 810	1 406.1	552.8	2.7	10.3
Soline CountySaunders County	12 715 18 285	1 490.2 1 953.0	575.4 7 54 .1	8.5 9.4	22.1 24.2	Hayes County	1 222	1 847.1	713.1	.7	1.7
Saunders Caunty Seword Caunty	15 450	1 488.7	574.8	10.4	26.9	Hitchcock County	3 750 12 599	1 839.1 6 24 9.2	710.1 2 412.8	2.0 2.0	6.9 1.7 5.3 5.2
Stontan County	6 244	1 113.3	429.9	5.6	14.5	Holf County Hooker County Howard County	793	1 867.9	721.2	.4	1.1
Thurston County — Woshington County — Wayne County	6 936 16 60 7	1 020.0 1 011.4	393.8 390.5	6.8	17.6	Jefferson County	6 055 8 759	1 475.0 1 484.2	569.5 573.1	5.9	15.3
Wayne County	9 364 1	1 148.6	443.5 575.7	8.2 9.7	42.5 21.1	Kearney County	6 629 8 584	1 336.6 2 748 .9	516.1 1 061.3	5.0 3.1	12.8 8.1
York Caunty	14 428	1 491.0	575.7	9.7	25.1	Jefferson County Kearney County Keith County Keya Paha Caunty	1 029	2 002.9	773.3	.5	1.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Kimboll County	4 108 9 534	2 465.1 2 870.3	951.8 1 108.2	1.7	4.3
Beatrice city	12 354	17.0	6.6	726.7	1 871.8	Knox County	32 508	6 641.2	2 564.2	3.3 4.9	8.6 12.7
Fremant cityLincoln city	23 680 191 972	17.2 163.9	6.7 63 .3	1 376.7 1 171.3	3 534.3 3 032.7	Logon County	878 683	1 478.1 1 475.6	570.7 569.7	.6 .5	1.5 1.2
Norfolk city	21 476	23.0	8.9	933.7	2 413.0	Lincoln County Logon County Loup County McPherson County	546	2 224.9	859.0	.2	.6
District 2	526 567	1 551.2	598.9	339.5	879.2	Merrick County	8 042 5 423	1 255.2 3 687.8	484.6 1 423.9	6.4 1.5	16.6 3.8
	320 00		5,0,,		4,,,,	Nonce County	4 275	1 143.1	441.3	3.7	3.8 9.7 10.1
COUNTY	10.0					Perkins County	5 786 3 367	1 490.1 2 287.4	575.3 883.2	3.9 1.5	3.8
Cass County (pt.)	7 540 416 444	70.5 857.4	27.2 331.0	107.0 485.7	277.2 1 258.1	Phelps County	9 715	1 398.6	540.0	6.9	18.0
Sarpy County	102 583	623.3	240.7	164.6	426.2	Pierce County	7 827 29 820	1 48 6.6 1 75 6.2	574.0 678.1	6.9 5.3 17.0	13.6 44.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Polk CountyRed Willow County	5 675	1 137.3	439.1	5.0	12.9
Bellevue city	30 982	20.8	8.0	1 489.5	3 872.8	Rock County	11 705 . 2 019	1 856.2 2 61 2. 0	716.7 1 008.5	6.3	16.3 2.0
Offutt AF8 West CDP	10 883 335 795	11.4	4.4	954.6 1 288.1	2 473.4	Scotts Bluff County	36 025 6 750	1 914.9 6 322.7	739.3 2 441.2	18.8	48.7 2.8
Omoha cityPopillion city	335 795 10 372	260.7 5.9	100.6 2.3	1 288.1 1 758.0	2 473.4 3 337.9 4 509.6	Rock County	3 718	1 465.6	565.9	1.1 2.5	6.6
District 3	525 521					Sioux County	1 549	5 352.7	2 066.7	.3 4,5	.7 11.5
	525 521	162 856.6	62 879.0	3.2	8.4	Thores County	6 635 851	1 488.2 1 846.4	574.6 712.9	.5	11.3 1.2 9.1
COUNTY						Valley County	5 169 4 279	1 471.5 1 489.0	568.1 574.9	3.5 2.9	9.1
Adams County	29 625	1 459.3	563.4 857.1	20.3	52.6	Valley Caunty	948	1 489.0	574.9 575.2	.6	7.4 1.6
Antelope County Arthur County Bonner County Boone County Boone County	7 965 462	2 220.0 1 852.9	657.1 715.4	3.6	9.3 .6						
Bonner County	852	1 932.9	746.3	.4	1.1	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	10 400	00.5	0.7	865.8	2 220 1
8oane Caunty	675 6 66 7	1 841.0 1 778.7	710.8 686.7	.4 3.7 4.7	.9 9.7	Columbus city Grand Island city	19 480 39 386	22.5 53.2	8.7 20.6	740.3	2 239.1 1 911.9
Box Butte County	13 130 2 835	2 785.2 1 398.8	1 075.4 540.1	4.7	12.2	Grand Island city	22 837 24 396	24.3 22.2	9.4 8.6	939.8 1 098.9	2 429.5 2 836.7
Box Butte Caunty Boyd County Srown County Boyd County Buffalo Coun	3 657	3 163.3	1 221.4	1.2	5.2 3.0	North Platte city Scottsbluff city	24 396 22 605 13 711	24.2	9.3	934.1	2 430.6
Buttalo County	37 447	2 507.3	968.1	14.9	38.7	Scottsbluff city	13 711	15.2	5.9	902.0	2 323.9

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

							American I	ndian, Eskima	, or Aleut					
Congressional District American Indian Area									Age					
American indian Area	All persons	Total	Female	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and aver	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 ta 44 years	45 ta 54 years	55 ta 59 years	60 ta 64 years	65 years and aver	Median age
District 1	526 297	5 693	2 909	788	3 459	3 256	326	397	1 559	422	131	120	301	21.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areaslawa Reservatian, KS-NE (pt.) Omaha Reservatian, IA-NE (pt.)	7 710 15 5 227	3 080 12 1 908	1 568 6 972	491 3 326	1 726 5 1 047	1 630 4 985	159 - 95	187 _ 127	726 3 423	228 1 144	71 - 42	65 - 37	194 - 117	19.8 13.0 19.0
Sac and Fax (KS-NÉ) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.)	127 2 341	4 1 156	3 587	2 160	2 672	639	64	60	1 299	83	1 28	28	77	15.0 20.8
District 3 AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND	525 521	3 787	1 939	494	2 297	2 124	209	246	1 017	286	111	81	174	21.3
All areasPine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands. NE—	784	441	229	54	268	251	21	28	114	37	13	8	30	21.9
SD (pt.)Santee Reservation, NE	26 758	16 425	10 219	2 52	9 259	9 242	21	2 26	5 109	1 36	13	1 7	30	21.5 21.9
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas Ponca TDSA, NE (state)	8 8	_	-	=	=	Ξ	_	=	=	=	=	_		_

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District				
	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3
HOUSING UNITS				
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	660 621	216 569	211 302	232 750
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units White	602 363 400 394 388 179	200 847 134 443 132 670	197 804 124 262 115 258	203 712 141 689 140 251
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	7 836 1 115 1 317 1 947	480 545 434 314	7 271 272 670 791	85 298 213 842
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) Renter-occupied housing units White Block	5 132 201 969 183 424 11 884	854 66 404 62 904 1 205	2 203 73 542 60 574 10 514	2 075 62 023 59 946 165
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	2 227 1 947 2 487 5 385	951 810 534 1 059	559 940 955 2 235	717 197 998 2 09
ROOMS				
All housing units 1 or 2 rooms 3 or 4 rooms 5 or 6 rooms 7 or 8 rooms	660 621 26 088 166 396 250 180 153 489	216 569 7 963 55 641 81 295 50 024	211 302 11 816 51 977 76 284 51 689	232 750 6 309 58 778 92 601 51 776
9 or more rooms PERSONS PER ROOM	64 468	21 646	19 536	23 286
0wner-occupied housing units 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	400 394 395 941 3 664 789	134 443 133 065 1 130 248	124 262 122 822 1 162 278	141 689 140 054 1 372 263
Mean Renter-occupied housing units	.41 201 969 195 910 4 086	.41 66 404 64 566 1 238	.43 73 542 71 028 1 583	.40 62 023 60 316 1 265
1.51 or more Mean VACANCY STATUS	1 973 .49	600	931 .51	.48
Vacant housing units	58 258 6 836	15 722 2 016	13 498 1 854	29 038
For rent	16 804 4 863 10 978 351 18 426	4 540 1 517 3 072 22 4 555	6 046 987 1 222 8 3 381	6 218 2 359 6 684 321 10 490
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	10 420	4 333	3 301	10 470
All housing units	660 621 479 124	216 569 157 203	211 302 139 701	232 750 182 220 2 596
1, ottoched 2 3 or 4	15 767 18 369 21 287	5 108 7 699 7 524	8 063 5 073 5 579	5 597 8 184
5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	24 959 29 042 20 360	8 277 8 501 6 136	11 9 21 17 383 12 091	4 761 3 158 2 133
5C or more	9 656 37 046 5 011	2 716 11 691 1 714	5 9 42 4 006 1 543	998 21 349 1 754
VALUE	224 242	100 401	111 214	100 72
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	314 363 35 131 74 403	102 421 10 506 24 333	3 755 17 707	20 870 32 363
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$220,000 to \$249,999 \$255,000 to \$299,999	90 279 51 822 36 131	31 272 17 096 11 295	32 100 24 005 18 380	26 90 10 72 6 456
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18 540 4 659	5 747 1 362	10 197 2 731	2 596 56
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors)	1 619 806 973 50 400	452 191 167 50 100	1 055 547 737 61 300	112 66 69 38 300
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	184 121 24 853	59 832 7 775	72 445 5 399	51 84-
\$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$599	21 107 23 634 26 823	7 085 8 786 10 301	3 710 6 171 9 397	10 31: 8 67: 7 12:
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$599	44 392 27 870	14 564 7 592	23 004 18 205	6 82- 2 07:
\$750 to \$999	3 457 1 188	694 189	2 620 933	14:
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	728 a 10 069	218 2 628	425 2 581	4 860

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	s, see rexij			All housing	units				Occupied ho	using units		Vocant hous	sing units	
Congressional District				Units in st	ructure									
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attoched	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Meon number of rooms	Totol	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Totol	For seo- sonol, recre- otional, or occo- sionol use	Home- owner voconcy rote	Rentol voconcy rote
The State District 1	660 621 216 569	479 124 157 203	15 767 5 10B	39 656 15 223	24 959 B 277	59 058 17 353	42 057 13 405	5.8 5.B	602 363 200 847	10 512 3 216	58 258 15 722	10 978 3 072	1.7 1.5	7.7 6.4
COUNTY Burl County	3 740 3 801 5 978 4 149 3 971 4 132 6 486 2 613 14 601 9 735	2 947 3 141 4 995 3 499 3 300 3 570 4 543 2 253 11 029 7 B34	14 21 41 27 20 19 88 10 357 86	167 148 138 114 105 148 379 69 1 122 697	92 69 11 81 115 99 123 46 484 292	24 23 24 1 75 61 393 52 667 303	496 399 769 427 356 235 960 183 942 523	5.8 6.0 6.0 6.1 5.9 6.3 5.4 6.1 5.7	3 139 3 253 5 066 3 652 3 851 6 035 2 338 13 445 9 019	29 49 77 70 69 33 271 33 157 98	601 548 912 497 409 281 451 275 1 156 716	296 112 576 205 112 25 51 9 403 50	2.1 1.3 2.0 1.3 1.9 1.2 1.2 1.6 1.6	B.6 8.3 7.4 7.4 7.1 6.2 8.4 7.7 6.6 6.7
Johnson County Loncaster County Madison County Nemoho County Otoe County Pawnee County Richordson County Saline County Sounders County Seword County	2 153 B6 734 13 069 3 432 6 137 1 674 4 704 5 299 7 594 5 908	1 857 53 069 9 572 2 765 5 071 1 457 4 027 4 459 6 530 4 685	14 3 863 132 28 36 6 21 26 50 66	92 8 32B 949 179 308 47 160 240 239 353	16 5 080 622 81 164 22 37 114 108 174	27 13 043 1 074 112 146 14 167 136 149	147 3 351 720 267 412 12B 292 324 51B 476	6.0 5.6 5.7 5.9 5.8 6.1 5.8 5.9 6.0 6.1	1 940 B2 759 12 283 3 079 5 657 1 408 4 120 4 829 6 809 5 432	24 1 263 253 33 85 9 43 47 95 77	213 3 975 786 353 480 266 584 470 785 476	18 249 40 42 26 32 50 89 409 92	1.7 1.1 1.7 2.4 2.1 3.7 2.6 1.5 1.9	7.9 5.8 6.9 9.1 8.3 9.7 9.4 6.5 5.1
Stonton County Thurston County Washington County Wayne County York County	2 355 2 548 6 378 3 517 5 861	2 077 2 055 5 074 2 726 4 668	11 54 51 18 49	62 134 369 319 357	9 31 175 123 109	41 177 116 374	196 233 532 215 304	6.3 5.5 6.0 6.0 6.1	2 167 2 288 6 017 3 232 5 467	32 199 84 32 54	188 260 361 285 394	8 9 121 13 35	2.0 1.5 1.1 1.4 1.6	5.1 7.9 3.3 7.2 7.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city————————————————————————————————————	5 532 9 850 79 079 8 877	4 058 7 073 46 194 5 937	65 331 3 799 107	628 1 034 8 207 870	285 429 5 026 592	257 649 12 995 1 049	239 334 2 858 322	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.4	5 206 9 427 75 402 8 412	45 111 1 180 155	326 423 3 677 465	8 11 216 8	1.4 1.4 1.2 1.7	6.9 5.9 5.8 7.1
District 2	211 302	139 701	8 063	10 652	11 921	35 416	5 549	5.7	197 804	3 954	13 49B	1 222	1.5	7.6
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sorpy County	2 973 172 335 35 994	2 058 112 194 25 449	50 5 251 2 762	236 9 375 1 041	53 10 059 1 809	175 31 342 3 899	401 4 114 1 034	5.6 5.6 6.1	2 731 161 113 33 960	3 237 665	242 11 222 2 034	44 647 531	2.2 1.5 1.5	7.6 8.1 5.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bellevue city Offurt AF8 West CDP Omoho city Popillion city	11 960 2 835 143 612 3 478	8 140 162 90 476 2 734	353 1 984 3 986 61	433 248 8 885 52	726 413 9 620 146	1 837 2 28 356 471	471 26 2 289 14	5.8 5.7 5.4 6.7	11 429 2 618 133 842 3 372	279 108 2 971 35	531 217 9 770 106	32 9 283 2	1.3 - 1.4 1.2 2.1	6.0 2.9 8.3 4.9
COUNTY	232 750	182 220	2 596	13 781	4 761	6 289	23 103	5.8	203 712	3 342	29 038	0 004	2,1	7.1
Adoms County	12 491 3 478 242 366 381 2 878 5 534 1 538 1 950 14 538	8 897 3 078 202 308 290 2 520 3 734 1 222 1 634 9 696	220 19 3 2 2 13 98 3 7 252	1 670 56 - 9 8 108 440 7 89 1 473	487 81 - - 44 114 18 21 704	440 11 - - 35 451 4 5 704	777 233 37 47 81 158 697 284 194 1 709	5.7 6.0 5.9 6.4 5.5 6.2 5.7 5.6 5.6	11 593 3 045 187 305 268 2 560 4 898 1 148 1 499 13 736	120 56 3 5 4 21 123 21 25 231	898 433 55 61 113 318 636 390 451 802	22 43 - 9 29 23 32 141 132 71	1.3 2.3 - 1.5 3.9 1.6 1.5 2.2 3.2 1.4	10.4 9.0 - 3.4 13.6 9.0 14.9 9.2 17.8 4.7
Chose County Cherry County Cheyenne County Clay County Custer County Dowes County Dowes County Devel County Devel County Dundy County Fillmore County	2 011 3 023 4 345 3 173 5 728 3 909 9 021 1 075 1 326 3 102	1 628 2 333 3 390 2 659 4 900 2 792 7 561 949 1 090 2 709	10 20 36 108 30 67 71 9 5	49 126 366 170 252 322 292 23 69 91	11 27 125 31 53 66 123 6 19	1 41 83 - 84 124 314 - 2 67	312 476 345 205 409 538 660 88 141 172	5.9 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.8 5.5 5.8 6.1 5.7 6.2	1 704 2 438 3 851 2 741 4 953 3 327 7 829 915 1 085 2 829	36 58 64 22 55 88 125 14 5	307 585 494 432 775 582 1 192 160 241 273	58 110 41 10 59 100 420 16 20	1.3 1.7 2.9 3.5 2.6 3.B 2.9 1.0 1.2 2.4	11.8 6.2 11.1 16.8 9.6 12.5 8.2 14.1 8.3 8.8
Fronklin County Frontier County Furnos County Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County Gront County Greeley County Holl County Holl County Homilton County	1 950 1 565 2 905 1 343 1 021 1 212 425 1 284 19 528 3 589	1 793 1 301 2 534 1 127 849 1 072 315 1 126 13 639 2 961	8 4 16 23 5 5 1 10 501 22	33 62 140 28 15 3 14 33 1 844 187	1 6 32 - 34 - - 8 765 68	- 5 13 2 - 4 1 362 27	115 192 178 152 116 132 95 103 1 417 324	6.2 5.9 5.8 5.7 5.6 6.1 5.7 6.2 5.7 6.4	1 655 1 206 2 334 1 040 864 764 303 1 133 18 67B 3 235	12 14 18 10 11 8 6 30 386 33	295 359 571 303 157 448 122 151 850 354	41 117 43 55 34 359 13 5 74 94	2.0 2.8 3.3 3.3 5.5 7 .5 2.0 1.1 1.8	8.4 11.9 17.5 12.4 6.1 3.3 7.5 14.4 5.1 4.8
Harlon County Hayes County Hitchcock County Holf County Hooker County Howard County Jeffersan County Keorney County Keith County Keyo Poho County	2 409 583 1 873 5 472 433 2 598 4 082 2 756 4 938 584	1 716 50B 1 498 4 441 331 2 210 3 497 2 369 3 219 475	10 1 17 26 3 6 14 14 23	37 6 46 203 15 68 154 99 237 3	30 - 5 104 7 24 66 16 104 B	2 - - 43 - 18 156 30 60	614 68 307 655 77 272 195 228 1 295 94	5.7 6.1 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.9 6.3 5.5 5.6	1 5B5 480 1 467 4 744 332 2 309 3 634 2 523 3 430 419	10 4 25 91 4 43 23 25 43 8	824 103 406 728 101 289 44B 233 1 508 165	587 5 140 58 3 53 17 35 1 111 27	3.4 1.5 2.6 1.8 2.7 1.9 2.0 1.B 3.9	10.9 5.3 12.2 9.3 8.3 7.6 11.7 6.0 10.4 5.4

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions af terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

erdr definitions at terms and meanings of symbol	is, see lexij			AII 1	••				0			V		á
State Congressional District				All housing	UNITS				Occupied ha	using units		Vacant haus	ing Units	
Congressional District County				Units in str	ucture									
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, troiler, other	Meon number af raams	Tatal	With 1.01 ar mare persons per raam	Total	Far sea- sonal, recre- ational, or acca- sianal use	Home- awner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kimball Caunty Knox Caunty Lincoln County Logan County Laup Caunty McPherson County Merrick Caunty Morrill Caunty Nonce Caunty Nuckalls County	1 967 4 799 14 210 387 399 257 3 533 2 530 1 807 2 699	1 487 4 038 10 708 338 311 208 2 931 2 049 1 588 2 401	10 23 209 2 1 1 23 27 10 9	105 144 916 4 - 2 47 50 74 68	51 65 251 - - 34 12 5	3 45 688 - - 65 21 - 44	311 484 1 438 43 87 46 433 371 130 135	6.0 5.7 5.6 6.0 5.5 5.6 5.9 5.5 6.0 5.9	1 650 3 817 12 676 320 276 212 3 061 2 083 1 585 2 359	24 57 237 9 2 10 34 62 22 27	317 982 1 534 67 123 45 472 447 222 340	20 456 358 12 43 1 157 100 38 28	4.9 2.5 1.5 4.5 1.5 .7 2.2 2.5 2.1 3.0	18.4 10.2 10.3 5.3 16.7 4.9 9.4 11.2 13.8 11.4
Perkins Caunty Phelips County Pierce Caunty Pierce County Platte County Polik Caunty Red Willow Caunty Rock Caunty Scotts Bluff County Sheridon Caunty Sheridon Caunty Sherman County	1 537 4 084 3 177 11 716 2 742 5 279 1 001 15 514 3 211 1 874	1 311 3 308 2 748 9 226 2 355 3 971 852 11 695 2 506 1 553	5 38 19 182 13 56 4 183 26 7	42 232 55 785 42 392 29 1 493 113 55	-68 19 321 58 124 5 303 30 2	106 - 381 23 198 - 469 45	179 332 336 821 251 538 111 1 371 491 257	6.1 6.1 6.0 6.1 5.8 5.7 5.6 5.7	1 283 3 769 2 929 10 954 2 223 4 723 798 14 056 2 618 1 431	20 39 32 166 18 48 10 411 88 17	254 315 248 762 519 556 203 1 458 593 443	19 24 9 225 252 29 17 140 48 212	2.7 1.4 2.0 1.4 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 2.1 2.5	14.7 8.7 9.1 4.8 7.6 11.2 13.1 9.1 16.4 6.9
Sioux County	869 3 017 404 2 469 2 048 561	729 2 714 341 2 063 1 779 437	3 8 1 13 8 4	5 78 - 97 102 4	30 - 51 36 6	46 - 65 2 -	132 141 62 180 121 110	5.7 6.1 5.9 5.8 6.1 5.2	612 2 669 316 2 141 1 755 350	20 27 6 21 15	257 348 88 328 293 211	39 37 15 21 18 139	6.9 1.9 1.7 2.0 2.3 2.9	5.2 10.8 3.2 8.9 16.3 5.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbus city	7 812 15 855 9 846 9 372 9 827 6 086	5 967 10 599 6 666 5 399 6 995 4 264	163 478 186 219 194 99	773 1 764 1 627 1 327 866 912	282 744 480 663 238 206	377 1 350 440 678 674 235	250 920 447 1 086 860 370	5.8 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.4	7 477 15 244 9 127 8 973 9 050 5 588	93 327 93 133 169 184	335 611 719 399 777 498	63 28 17 36 29 13	1.4 1.0 1.3 1.3 1.5	4.6 4.9 11.0 4.2 10.3 9.7

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symb	I	owner-occupied	housing unit	s				Specific	ed owner-occu	pied housing u	nits			
Congressional District			-							Volue				
County Place and [In Selected														
States] County														
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- toched or ottoched	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less thon \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollars)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)
The State District 1	400 394 134 443	371 976 124 410	2.68 2.65	6.5 6.5	314 363 102 421	155 328 51 028	132 438 43 474	18 540 5 747	4 659 1 362	2 425 643	973 167	32 800 33 600	50 400 50 100	70 400 69 400
COUNTY				0.3	102 421	31 020	43 4/4		1 302	043	107			
Burt County Butler County Coss County (pt.)	2 233 2 445 4 095	2 075 2 242 3 60B	2.43 2.63 2.69	6.4 6.3 6.4	1 569 1 520 2 670	1 294 1 163 1 379	251 322 1 061	17 26 185	6 6 40	1 1	2	17 400 16 700 33 500	29 600 30 200 4B 900	43 700 4B 400 70 500
Cedar County	2 B0B 2 704	2 632 2 536	2.79 2.52	6.5 6.4	1 745 1 955	1 372 1 490	351 439	16 23 30	5 3	Ė	i -	17 700 20 B00	31 100 34 300	46 900 49 100
Cuming County Dakoto County Dixon County	2 760 4 120 1 735	2 625 3 431 1 621	2.63 2.BB 2.53	6.7 5.9 6.4	1 742 2 974 1 103	1 174 1 852 960	532 999 136	98 30	18 2	4 5 1	2	24 B00 32 400 16 600	3B 500 43 700 27 100	56 600 59 300 39 600
Dodge County	9 093 6 380	B 452 6 017	2.5B 2.46	6.2 6.3	7 43B 4 750	4 769 3 327	2 3B0 1 321	215 86	61 11	1 <u>1</u>	1	31 200 21 700	42 B00 36 600	5B 300 54 600
Johnson County Loncoster County Modison County	1 4B3 50 104	1 3B3 46 496	2.34 2.69	6.3 6.7	946 42 315	789 12 021	152 24 567	4 040	1 018	539	130	15 000- 47 900	25 900 62 200 4B 000	41 600 B2 600 64 9 00
Nemoho County	B 035 2 135 4 045	7 479 1 947 3 763	2.74 2.47 2.50	6.4 6.4 6.2	6 522 1 430 2 B25	3 472 1 070 1 920	2 700 33B B21	23B 18 68	67 3 11	31 - 5	14 1 -	33 200 20 600 24 000	33 500 3B B00	50 200 56 000
Pawnee County Richordson County Soline County	1 137 2 953 3 541	1 051 2 756 3 306	2.32 2.35	6.4 6.2	620 2 114	572 1 B11	46 284 701	1 17	1	-	į	15 000- 15 000- 23 200	15 000- 24 B00 37 500	24 700 39 000 53 000
Sounders County Seword County	5 424 3 B22	5 049 3 568	2.50 2.70 2.70	6.4 6.4 6.6	2 607 3 699 2 694	1 B70 2 302 1 400	1 238 1 168	30 130 103	19 16	9 7	i -	30 500 33 300	43 600 4B 900	60 300 66 9 00
Stonton County	1 650 1 388	1 507 1 250	2.B2 2.75	6.5 5.9	990 897	751 670	218 211	15 11	5 1	- 2	1 2	2B B00 16 600	41 700 30 700	49 700 50 400
Woshington County Woyne County York County	4 506 2 095 3 752	4 131 1 948 3 537	2.7B 2.59 2.61	6.5 6.6 6.7	3 026 1 427 2 843	1 0B9 B69 1 642	1 653 519 1 066	230 34 109	33 5 23	16 - 2	5 - 1	42 000 29 500 29 300	5B 200 44 100 45 200	75 100 59 400 64 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	3 732	0 337	2.01	0.7	2 045	1 042	1 000	107	25	-	·	27 000	45 200	0.7 000
Beatrice city	3 433 6 014	3 231 5 703	2.40 2.57	6.2 6.2	3 033 5 395	2 000 3 352	958 1 B65	67 140	6 30	7	1	26 B00 33 200	40 600 44 200	57 200 59 300 80 400
Norfolk city	43 B1B 5 074	40 542 4 770	2.66 2.75	6.6	3B 341 4 536	10 903 2 145	22 755 2 115	3 325 1B9	827 49	432 25	99 13	48 000 37 700	61 700 51 500	67 500
District 2	124 262	118 871	2.85	6.7	111 214	35 866	60 081	10 197	2 731	1 602	737	44 500	61 300	82 900
Coss County (pt.) Douglos County	1 889 100 977	1 661 96 396	2.84 2.80	6.2 6.6	1 487 90 359	836 31 770	593 45 876	8 036	12 2 440	1 517	720	36 700 42 300	47 600 59 900	60 B00 B2 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	21 396	20 814	3.0B	6.9	19 368	3 260	13 612	2 117	279	83	17	54 100	66 900	B5 B00
Bellevue cityOffurt AFB West CDP	6 829 6	6 472 6	2.86 3.83	6.7 5.7	6 147	1 531	4 249	322	32	10	3	50 000 36 300	62 100 42 500	75 900 55 000
Omoho city Popillion city	79 226 2 274	76 018 2 262	2.72 3.24	6.5 7.4	71 638 2 147	30 301 168	33 885 1 609	4 659 358	1 385 10	889	519 2	3B B00 62 200	54 600 75 400	73 200 94 200
District 3	141 689	128 695	2.56	6.4	100 728	68 434	28 883	2 596	566	180	69	22 900	38 300	56 100
Adoms County	7 475	6 942	2.60	6.5	6 082	3 546	2 133	276	92	26	9	32 000	44 B00	63 900
Antelope County Arthur County Bonner County	2 254 113 1 9 2	2 116 100 159	2.56 2.24 2.59	6.3 6.4 6.6	1 390 41 34	1 153 32 29	218 9	13	4 -	<u> </u>	-	15 000- 15 000- 25 400	26 100 23 200 32 500	42 600 39 400 41 900
Bloine County	173 1 B72	145 1 777	2.43 2.55 2.76	6.1 6.5	67 1 233 2 346	58 938	280	13	2	-	-	15 000- 16 000	22 300 30 500	3B 000 4B 900
Box Butte County Boyd County Brown County	3 326 910 1 103	2 829 800 1 008	2.76 2.39 2.3B	6.4 6.0 6.0	511 740	1 465 467 624	831 41 110	39 1 5	B 1	3 - -	1	31 700 15 000- 15 800	44 000 16 800 29 400	57 200 30 200 42 200
Buffolo County	B 491 1 276	7 391 1 110	2.69 2.45	6.5 6.3	6 297 BB7	3 196 606	2 716 249	288 28	72 1	19 1	6	33 300 23 300	49 500 3B 000	67 700 56 500
Cherry County	1 547 2 711	1 340 2 459	2.48 2.44	6.3 6.3	B95 1 957	658 1 407	217 486	15 55 26	5 6	2	1	19 600 23 000	35 500 35 700 2B 100	51 600 53 100 44 500
Clay County Custer County Oowes County	2 077 3 516 2 099	1 955 3 237 1 836	2.53 2.41 2.47	6.6 6.2 6.2	1 550 2 274 1 366	1 231 1 812 1 073	292 420 265	30 22 129	9	3 2	- - 1	15 400 15 000- 21 100 27 500	27 900 33 400	45 700 47 500
Oowson County Oeuel County Dundy County	5 45B 677 754	5 101 637 676	2.52 2.31 2.29	6.3 6.3 6.1	4 297 49B 45B	2 809 403 374	265 1 333 88	129 4 4	17 3	5 -	4	27 500 17 800 15 000-	40 800 2B B00 23 600	57 600 43 700 39 9 00
Fillmore County	2 110	1 986	2.44	6.6	1 486	1 131	7B 317	31	5	2	-	16 400	30 9 00	49 000
Fronklin County Frontier County Furnos County	1 306 866 1 772	1 237 790 1 671	2.25 2.4B 2.32	6.3 6.5 6.2	900 496 1 237	766 411 1 170	12B 80 153	2 4 14	2 1 -	1 - -	-	15 000- 15 000- 15 000-	19 300 25 500 19 900	37 900 42 700 36 000
Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County	714 61 9 590	648 551 550	2.23 2.36 2.35	6.2 6.0	439 391 330	349 334	B2 54 95	12	1	1	1	1B 300 15 000- 23 600	30 700 24 000 40 300	45 300 37 700 62 500
Greeley County	1 92 BB9	166 B31	2.49 2.5B	6.6 6.2 6.5	105 551 9 662	216 84 502	19 44	5	<u>i</u>	Ξ	1 -	15 100 15 000-	25 900 19 200	39 9 00 30 400
Holl County	11 BB6 2 245	10 7B7 2 067	2.70 2.6B	6.4 6.9	1 543	5 174 962	3 989 501	356 71	9B 4	35 3	10 2	35 500 26 200	4B 200 41 400	64 000 59 B00
Horlan County Hoyes County Hitchcock County	1 232 33B 1 10B	1 139 305 986	2.36 2.42 2.41	6.3 6.4 6.1	863 134 699	653 113 614	182 21 77	23 - 7	4	1	-	15 000- 15 000- 15 000-	2B 400 19 600 22 700	49 100 34 300 35 000
Holt County	3 31B 255 1 717	2 9B0 214	2.62 2.27	6.3 6.3	2 072 169	1 486 151	54B 1B	23	12	3 -	=	1B 100 17 400	22 700 35 200 26 300	52 900 3B 600
Howord County Jefferson County Keorney County	2 76B 1 B22	1 550 2 620 1 6 79	2.57 2.43 2.52	6.2 6.2 6.6	1 017 1 962 1 377	795 1 710 833	212 234 476	7 13 57	2 2 5	1 2 5	1	1B 200 15 000- 26 600	31 600 19 400 42 500	46 600 34 600 62 700
Keith County	2 392 297	2 065 253	2.50 2.4B	6.4 6.2	1 721 97	833 1 128 90	541 5	35 2	14	2 -	1 -	2B 500 15 000-	41 500 17 500	57 600 32 9 00

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	All o	wner-occupied	housing unit	s				Specific	ed owner-occu	pied housing u	nits			
Congressional District										Value				
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Totol	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999,	\$100,000 to \$149,999	to	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dallars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kimboll County Knox County Lincoln County Logan County Loy County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County Morrill County Nunce County Nuckolls County	1 229 2 803 8 605 213 201 135 2 234 1 424 1 210 1 856	1 038 2 623 7 659 194 163 115 1 995 1 230 1 156 1 767	2.44 2.43 2.63 2.49 2.34 2.48 2.57 2.48 2.59 2.42	6.5 6.2 6.3 5.9 5.9 6.3 5.9 6.3	815 1 755 6 519 114 80 39 1 474 881 819 1 354	607 1 530 4 009 95 77 30 1 100 732 703 1 147	188 209 2 251 17 3 8 359 132 111 191	16 13 206 1 - - 12 8 3	3 2 39 - - 1 7	1 13 - - 2 - 1 2	- 1 1 - 1 - 2 - 2	22 800 15 000– 28 500 16 900 15 000– 18 400 20 800 16 900 15 000– 15 000–	35 300 24 900 42 900 29 200 15 000– 30 600 33 200 28 400 24 300 22 200	50 600 38 800 60 200 42 700 22 500 48 100 50 400 42 400 38 800 39 900
Perkins County Phelps County Pierce County Pierce County Polte County Polk County Red Willow County Rock County Scoths Bluff County Sheridan County Sheridan County Shermon County	994 2 709 2 243 8 038 1 697 3 291 559 9 045 1 815 1 082	896 2 493 2 033 7 501 1 608 2 911 495 8 105 1 581 989	2.54 2.55 2.60 2.86 2.46 2.53 2.46 2.57 2.42 2.58	6.5 6.6 6.3 6.5 6.7 6.4 6.1 6.3 6.2 6.2	617 2 074 1 397 6 267 1 150 2 434 329 6 974 993 635	431 1 368 1 028 2 895 874 1 646 262 4 754 829 585	173 628 338 2 983 259 734 65 1 950 156 48	10 63 22 302 13 40 1 226 6	1 12 6 61 4 9 - 33 -	2 2 21 - 5 1 8 1	2 1 1 5 - - 3 1	21 300 26 700 20 500 38 900 17 300 24 500 15 000- 28 400 17 200 15 000-	36 600 39 700 34 200 51 900 30 700 39 000 26 600 40 400 28 800 16 400	55 300 57 700 51 400 68 100 49 000 56 200 44 100 56 500 42 300 31 600
Sioux County Thayer County Thomas County Volley County Webster County Wheeler County PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	393 2 084 225 1 537 1 376 231	340 1 992 193 1 418 1 304 203	2.34 2.38 2.52 2.43 2.35 2.55	6.2 6.3 6.1 6.3 6.5 6.2	128 1 462 123 989 939 939	115 1 232 109 830 809 84	10 219 13 149 125 8	10 1 8 4	2 1 - 2 - -	- - - 1	1 1	15 000- 15 000- 15 000- 15 000- 15 000- 15 000-	27 000 24 200 24 800 23 800 22 600 18 800	40 000 41 600 34 800 42 100 39 200 30 500
Columbus city	5 274 9 270 5 515 4 971 5 798 3 257	5 038 8 497 5 213 4 277 5 183 3 012	2.80 2.69 2.56 2.70 2.59 2.49	6.5 6.4 6.4 6.6 6.2 6.3	4 772 8 028 4 892 4 043 4 892 2 844	2 077 4 410 2 941 1 697 3 109 1 878	2 420 3 254 1 721 2 046 1 623 843	218 249 174 214 125 108	43 78 45 62 24	12 29 9 18 11 3	2 8 2 6 - 1	41 400 35 600 32 200 41 400 28 300 28 200	52 800 47 600 44 200 54 400 42 100 39 600	67 900 61 900 60 700 71 500 58 700 58 800

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State		enter-occupied	housing unit	ts .			Spe	ecified renter-or	cupied hous	ing units poyir	ng cosh rent			
Congressional District									Controct	rent		,		
Place and [In Selected States] County												Y .		
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Totol	1 unit, de- tached or ottoched	Persons per unit	Meon number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollors)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)	With meols included in rent
The State	201 969 66 404	87 766 28 201	2.27 2.23	4.6 4.6	174 052 57 204	69 594 23 646	91 576 30 724	10 966 2 427	1 188 189	728 218	194 196	282 274	375 356	1 398 462
Burt County Burt County Coss County (pt.) Cedor County Colfox County Colfox County Cuming County Ookorb County Dixon County Godge County Goge County	906 808 971 844 858 1 091 1 915 603 4 352 2 639	631 567 700 637 517 738 905 430 2 181 1 397	2.47 2.49 2.75 2.46 2.51 2.40 2.70 2.27 2.26	5.5 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.1 5.6 4.4 5.5 4.7 4.9	573 528 611 451 620 649 1 724 343 3 878 2 103	520 397 381 423 499 535 725 309 2 181 1 478	53 121 212 28 120 111 971 34 1 640 613	9 15 - 1 2 28 - 45 9	- 3 - - - - 11 3	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1	119 137 169 106 143 128 202 123 173 151	161 188 223 145 189 179 267 162 236 205	197 250 292 188 239 233 332 202 306 264	- 2 3 2 - 16 - 5 9
Johnson County Loncoster County Modison County Nemoho County Otoe County Pownee County Richordson County Soline County Sounders County Seword County	457 32 655 4 248 944 1 612 271 1 167 1 288 1 385 1 610	319 8 819 1 763 584 1 002 187 851 779 892 870	2.43 2.06 2.25 2.27 2.35 2.27 2.35 2.33 2.44 2.48	5.5 4.2 4.4 5.1 5.0 5.5 5.1 5.1 5.2 5.1	276 31 521 3 772 689 1 202 140 798 987 977 1 213	245 7 173 1 909 531 832 127 739 579 643 684	30 21 816 1 800 149 360 13 58 404 315 514	1 2 205 25 4 7 - 1 4 10	144 26 - 1 - - -	183 12 5 2 - - 9	120 256 184 133 153 100- 110 160 158 172	159 322 249 183 208 127 145 229 217 234	197 397 297 244 265 173 190 294 279 306	339 36 6 7 1 4 3 15 2
Stonton County Thurston County Woshington County Wayne County York County	517 900 1 511 1 137 1 715	422 668 816 603 923	2.92 3.34 2.38 2.42 2.35	5.9 5.1 4.9 5.1 5.1	239 681 1 094 810 1 325	181 622 587 574 772	56 59 486 220 541	2 - 19 15 11	- - 1 -	- - 2 - 1	143 100- 173 151 165	198 127 240 209 227	249 187 313 264 293	1 - 2 5 4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city	1 773 3 413 31 584 3 338	697 1 471 8 067 1 066	2.04 2.14 2.04 2.09	4.5 4.4 4.2 4.1	1 684 3 313 30 881 3 234	1 109 1 738 6 879 1 513	567 1 519 21 502 1 664	5 44 2 180 20	3 11 140 26	1 180 11	164 184 257 196	219 245 323 256	275 314 397 300 430	9 5 339 36 621
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Oouglos County Sorpy County	842 60 136 12 564	332 16 319 6 261	2.35 2.06 2.79	4.5 4.1 5.1	786 58 130 10 948	345 14 200 735	402 37 688 7 165	7 971 37 5 333 2 601	933 2 515 416	425 - 394 31	200 252 340	266 333 411	337 414 516	1 584 36
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8ellevue city	4 600 2 612 54 616 1 098	1 785 2 016 14 583 481	2.47 3.75 2.05 2.62	4.6 5.7 4.0 5.3	4 491 1 433 52 987 1 070	349 16 13 773 84	3 350 955 34 003 617	700 445 4 405 280	90 15 433 82	2 2 373 7	322 381 245 337	383 441 326 416	464 523 405 587	8 3 573 4
District 3	62 023	36 653	2.40	5.0	46 984	30 668	15 597	568	66	85	150	209	282	315
COUNTY Adoms County Antelope County Arthur County Bonner County Bioine County Boone County Box Butte County Brown County Buffolo County	4 118 791 74 113 95 688 1 572 238 396 5 245	1 764 614 59 100 78 503 685 190 287 2 077	2.07 2.66 2.82 3.14 2.67 2.57 2.39 2.51 2.48 2.27	4.5 5.5 5.9 6.4 5.9 5.6 4.8 5.5 5.1 4.5	3 746 441 15 8 16 383 1 341 126 277 4 670	1 874 422 14 7 16 344 824 122 240 2 258	1 831 19 1 1 - 39 507 4 37 2 235	37 - - - - 10 - - 146	2 - - - - - - - 1	2 - - - - - - 30	188 103 105 100- 100- 115 169 100- 133 187	250 137 132 125 100- 155 223 126 180 255	304 181 166 175 150 199 295 162 227 336	8 2 - - 1 8 - - 42
Chose County Cherry County Cleyenne County Clay County Owes County Owes County Oawson County Oudy County Ounty County Ounty County Fillmore County	428 891 1 140 664 1 437 1 228 2 371 238 331 719	316 600 652 490 1 053 652 1 596 191 230 530	2.71 2.69 2.42 2.59 2.48 2.36 2.47 2.69 2.40 2.35	5.5 5.3 5.0 5.7 5.3 4.7 4.9 5.6 5.4 5.6	273 409 904 433 890 1 035 1 942 130 181 420	219 288 622 377 765 735 1 444 121 167 346	53 120 274 55 122 295 489 8 14 74	1 -6 1 2 5 7 -	- 1 - 1 - 1	- - - - 1 1	142 150 141 122 113 161 149 119 109	180 193 199 167 154 204 199 157 144	234 263 269 218 208 262 252 191 193 228	- 2 1 2 - 4 4 3
Franklin County Frontier County Furnos County Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County Gront County Gront County Holl County Homilton County	349 340 562 326 245 174 111 244 6 792 990	304 258 395 259 186 157 78 188 2 878 685	2.56 2.63 2.17 2.47 2.48 2.80 2.62 2.59 2.30 2.66	5.9 5.6 5.2 5.5 5.1 6.0 5.7 4.6 5.8	201 175 393 166 148 83 41 140 6 308 661	181 160 362 155 141 68 39 135 3 080 466	18 15 30 11 7 15 2 5 3 084 191	2 - 1 - - - - 106 4	- - - - - - - 17	- - - - - - - 21	105 110 105 117 105 122 128 107 184 156	139 155 135 154 140 168 168 136 253	186 196 181 190 183 224 204 174 320 264	2 - 1 - 1 - - 43
Horlon County Hoyes County Hitchcock County Holt County Hooker County Howord County Jefferson County Keorney County Keith County Keyo Poho County	353 142 359 1 426 77 592 866 701 1 038 122	273 118 302 961 58 441 570 524 624 102	2.41 2.85 2.73 2.61 2.34 2.65 2.21 2.58 2.42 2.39	5.5 6.1 5.6 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.7 5.2	208 32 194 937 40 333 637 480 797 33	185 29 179 792 39 280 542 322 546 32	23 3 13 140 1 51 90 155 239	- 2 4 - 1 5 3 12	- - 1 - - -	- - - 1 - - -	120 112 111 124 118 121 117 160 150	158 142 158 169 158 165 153 213 198 117	202 208 196 219 184 217 213 270 277 149	- - 66 6 - 3 2 2 2 2

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symb	ools, see text]													
State	All i	renter-occupied	housing uni	its			Spe	cified renter-o	ccupied hous	ing units poyir	ng cosh rent			
Congressional District									Controct	rent				
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- toched or ottoched	Persons per unit	Meon number of rooms	Totol	Less thon \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollors)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)	With meols included in rent
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kimboll County Knox County Lincoln County Logan County Loup County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County Nonce County Nuckolls County	421 1 014 4 071 107 75 77 827 659 375 503	277 757 2 229 90 62 62 635 518 284 384	2.47 2.46 2.30 3.25 2.84 2.74 2.55 2.70 2.55 2.33	5.3 5.4 4.6 5.9 5.7 5.7 5.4 5.3 5.5 5.2	324 597 3 476 38 22 12 558 361 232 320	233 559 2 195 32 22 12 477 303 217 296	90 34 1 206 6 - 79 57 15 24	1 2 56 - - 2 1 -	11	2 8 - - - - - -	152 100- 155 147 100- 100- 128 133 116 104	197 132 213 176 121 117 176 175 149 139	261 179 290 215 144 163 226 226 189 188	1 7 20 - - - 1 - -
Perkins County Phelos County Pierce County Plotte County Polit County Polit County Red Willow County Rock County Scotts Bluff County Sheridon County Sheridon County Shermon County	289 1 060 686 2 916 526 1 432 239 5 011 803 349	217 657 551 1 410 408 744 189 2 839 540 279	2.74 2.41 2.72 2.24 2.56 2.24 2.64 2.42 2.75 2.46	5.7 5.2 5.9 4.8 6.0 4.9 5.4 4.7 5.2 5.6	171 776 353 2 482 287 1 194 116 4 215 481 187	143 570 295 1 243 248 765 101 2 441 401 173	27 196 58 1 214 38 414 15 1 636 79	1 1 - 23 - 10 - 110 1	3 - - - - 26 -	- 6 - 2 1 5 - 2 - 2	135 156 119 185 119 158 115 168 131	177 198 162 250 160 215 147 231 178	228 257 224 314 208 283 211 294 230	2 17 2 7 - 11 - 94 - 6
Sioux County Thoyer County Thomas County Volley County Webster County Wheeler County	219 585 91 604 379 119	191 461 76 404 266 95	2.88 2.47 3.11 2.22 2.35 3.01	6.0 5.8 5.9 5.1 5.4 5.7	43 363 42 404 244 39	40 315 39 342 229 39	3 42 3 61 15	- 4 - 1 -	- 2 - - -	- - - - -	106 114 139 115 103 100–	171 162 172 160 138 125	215 215 203 218 190 166	ī - - -
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Columbus city Grond Island city Hostings city	2 203 5 974 3 612	870 2 270 1 369	2.02 2.24 1.97	4.4 4.4 4.3	2 128 5 796 3 457	974 2 751 1 689	1 132 2 920 1 730	20 89 35	- 16 2	2 20 1	196 187 191	259 256 252	324 323 306	7 43 7
Kearney city North Plotte city Scottsbluff city	4 002 3 252 2 331	1 155 1 580 1 098	2.14 2.19 2.27	4.3 4.4 4.4	3 858 3 085 2 224	1 650 1 894 1 290	2 048 1 120 914	129 53 18	1 10 1	30 8 1	202 157 164	273 218 229	346 295 290	41 20 8

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

State			Roc	e of householder					Household	er not of Hisponi	c origin	
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	White	Block	Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islonder	Other roce	Householder of Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Other roce
The State	602 363 200 847	571 603 195 574	19 720 1 685	3 342 1 496	3 264 1 244	4 434 848	10 517 1 913	565 851 194 560	19 514 1 657	3 210 1 469	3 160 1 222	111
COUNTY Burl County	3 139 3 253 5 066 3 652 3 562 3 851 6 035 2 338 13 445 9 019	3 112 3 243 5 034 3 640 3 527 3 845 5 708 2 331 13 354 8 951	3 1 3 2 2 2 2 27 4 15	15 8 17 6 B 4 85 2 33 27	1 1 6 2 1 - 87 1 27 15	8 -6 2 24 - 128 - 16 17	18 4 19 4 51 2 238 - 58 38	3 102 3 240 5 022 3 638 3 500 3 843 5 596 2 331 13 314 8 931	3 1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 12 9	15 7 17 6 8 4 84 2 33 27	1 1 5 2 1 - 83 1 27	- - - - - - 8 - 1
Johnson County	1 940 82 759 12 283 3 079 5 657 1 408 4 120 4 829 6 809 5 432	1 909 79 453 12 037 3 057 5 626 1 408 4 046 4 793 6 781 5 404	1 469 71 10 8 - 3 2 4	349 62 6 7 - 66 6 13	24 992 21 4 5 - 4 24 4 7	7 496 92 2 11 - 1 4 7	12 1 153 153 6 28 5 7 17 21	1 905 78 835 11 980 3 053 5 609 1 403 4 040 4 780 6 766 5 394	1 447 71 10 8 - 3 2 4	327 62 6 7 - 66 6 13	23 981 17 4 5 - 4 24 4 7	16 - - - - 1
Stonton County	2 167 2 288 6 017 3 232 5 467	2 151 1 546 5 971 3 211 5 436	5 2 22 8 9	7 735 16 5	1 2 2 7 6	3 3 6 1 6	5 6 22 3 25	2 149 1 546 5 956 3 210 5 417	5 2 21 7 9	7 732 16 5	1 2 2 7 6	-
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beotrice city Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city	5 206 9 427 75 402 8 412	5 156 9 343 72 134 8 237	6 14 1 463 58	18 30 338 45	11 26 982 19	15 14 485 53	33 45 1 121 92	5 139 9 314 71 536 8 202	6 11 1 441 58	18 30 316 45	10 26 972 15	1 16 -
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Douglas County Sorpy County	2 731 161 113 33 960	2 691 141 689 31 452	8 16 072 1 705	14 705 112	1 610 6 1 236 368	1 746 12 1 411 323	33 488 917	2 672 139 800 30 912	7 15 936 1 673	13 655 108	5 1 191 343	51 1 43 7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bellevue city	11 429 2 618 133 842 3 372 203 712	10 332 2 129 115 207 3 246 200 197	757 362 15 582 88 250	37 20 655 13	164 51 1 078 15	139 56 1 320 10	387 131 3 201 38 4 166	10 113 2 062 113 506 3 219	742 356 15 449 86 241	35 19 609 13 965	150 48 1 036 14 399	2 2 41 2
COUNTY Adoms County	11 593 3 045 187 305 268 2 560 4 898 1 148 1 499 13 736	11 457 3 041 187 301 266 2 555 4 731 1 145 1 495 13 479	38 - - 1 - 21 - 34	25 3 - 1 3 70 3 2 2	27 1 - - 1 15 - 1 35	46 - - 4 - 1 61 - 1 162	89 - - 5 - 5 202 1 9 291	11 417 3 041 187 300 266 2 551 4 592 1 144 1 487 13 353	38 - - 1 - 21 - 33	23 3 - 1 3 68 3 2 21	26 1 - - 1 15 - 1 35	- - - - - - 3
Chose County	1 704 2 438 3 851 2 741 4 953 3 327 7 829 915 1 085 2 829	1 693 2 385 3 779 2 725 4 922 3 205 7 702 903 1 082 2 820	1 5 - 1 9 4 - -	2 47 22 7 20 82 23 2 2 6	- 4 5 3 1 18 15 2 - 1	8 1 40 6 9 13 85 8 1	24 4 77 7 19 36 176 25 2	1 676 2 383 3 743 2 724 4 912 3 186 7 612 886 1 081 2 814	1 1 4 - 1 9 4 - -	2 46 22 7 20 77 22 2 2	-4 5 3 1 17 14 2 -	1 - - 2 1 - 1
Fronklin County Frontier County Frontier County Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County Gront County Greeley County Holl County Homilton County	1 655 1 206 2 334 1 040 864 764 303 1 133 18 67B 3 235	1 650 1 201 2 325 1 038 864 764 299 1 132 18 217 3 228	1 1 - - - - 48	3 2 6 - - 3 3 - 40	1 1 1 - - 1 117 5	1 1 1 - 1 - 256	2 3 6 6 2 4 1 - 595	1 649 1 199 2 320 1 034 862 760 299 1 132 17 878 3 219	- 1 1 - - - - 46	3 2 6 - - 3 3 38	1 1 - - - 1 113 5	- - - - - - - 8
Harlon County ————————————————————————————————————	1 5B5 480 1 467 4 744 332 2 309 3 634 2 523 3 430 419	1 584 479 1 462 4 727 332 2 300 3 620 2 510 3 373 418	- - 2 - - - 4	1 1 10 - 3 7 1 17	1 2 - 2 2 2 1 6	- 3 3 4 5 11 30	1 1 5 5 2 12 25 30 91	1 583 478 1 460 4 725 330 2 294 3 601 2 490 3 316 41B	- - 2 - - - - 4	1 1 10 - 2 7 1 13	- 1 2 - 1 1 1 6	-

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meonings of sym	ools, see text)											
State			Roc	e of householder				Householder not of Hisponic origin				
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Other roce	Householder of Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Other roce
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.												
Kimboll County Knox County Lincoln County Logon County Loup County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County Nonce County Nuckolls County	1 650 3 817 12 676 320 276 212 3 061 2 083 1 585 2 359	1 639 3 660 12 317 319 276 211 3 047 2 026 1 580 2 355	30	3 154 45 - - 7 7 3 1 4	2 2 33 - - 1 2 2	6 1 251 1 - 6 52 2	38 2 476 2 - 11 122 5	1 607 3 659 12 097 318 276 211 3 042 1 956 1 577 2 354	27 - - 1 - -	3 154 41 - - 7 7 3 1	2 2 33 - - 1 2 2	2
Perkins County	1 283 3 769 2 929 10 954 2 223 4 723 798 14 056 2 618 1 431	1 274 3 758 2 922 10 876 2 215 4 678 797 13 136 2 480 1 426	1 - 16 1 3 - 20 1	1 5 6 16 5 11 - 166 133	1 1 10 1 7 7 70 3 2	7 4 1 36 1 24 1 664 1 2	9 17 1 69 1 64 2 1 523 9	1 271 3 745 2 922 10 843 2 215 4 640 796 12 283 2 477 1 426	- 16 13 - 18 1	1 5 6 16 5 9 - 152 127 1	1 1 - 10 1 7 - 69 3 2	1 11 1
Sioux County Thoyer County Thomos County Volley County Webster County Wheeler County PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	612 2 669 316 2 141 1 755 350	602 2 656 316 2 132 1 753 350	- 2 - 3 - -	8 - 2 1 -	1 1 - - 1	9 2 - 4 - -	13 14 1 5 1	597 2 644 315 2 132 1 752 350	2 - 3 -	- 8 - 1 1	1 1 - 1	1 - - -
Columbus city	7 477 15 244 9 127 8 973 9 050 5 588	7 425 14 806 9 000 8 792 8 751 5 031	13 45 35 32 27 16	11 37 23 18 36 114	9 113 25 29 20 , 34	19 243 44 102 216 393	44 539 84 206 396 829	7 400 14 511 8 963 8 690 8 576 4 600	13 43 35 31 24 15	11 35 21 15 32 102	9 109 24 29 20 33	7 - 2 2 9

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

	All hausing units		Occupied hous	sing units with ar Aleut ho	n American Indi ausehalder	an, Eskima,	Hausehalds	with America	Land area				
Congressional District American Indian Area			Owner a	ccupied	Renter o	ccupied	Fai	mily hausehold	ls	Nanfamily	hausehalds		
	Tatal	Occupied	Tatal	Mean value (dollars), specified awner	Tatal	Mean can- tract rent (dallars), specified renter paying cash rent	Tatal	Married- cauple family	Femole hause- halder, na husband present	Tatal	Hausehalder living alane	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 1	216 569	200 847	545	42 800	951	193	1 179	564	487	317	247	34 705.4	13 399.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas lawa Reservation, KS—NE (pt.) Omaha Reservotion, IA—NE (pt.) Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservotion and Trust	2 842 5 1 938	2 546 4 1 741	274 2 146	39 200 44 900	469 	123 119	631 2 377	250 2 148	300 179	112 - 52	100 - 43	1 290.1 15.5 785.2	498.1 6.0 303.2
Londs, KS—NE (pt.) Winnebago Reservation, NE	50 849	46 755	1 125	22 500 32 500	186	130	_ 252	100	121	1 59	1 56	40.3 449.2	15.6 173.4
District 3	232 750	203 712	298	34 900	717	180	754	415	273	261	206	162 856.6	62 879.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areasPine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands NF.	348	277	38	47 700	104	107	106	55	41	36	33	450.2	173.8
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE— SD (pt.) Santee Reservation, NE	10 338	9 268	2 36	47 700	104	107	2 104	1 54	_ 41	36	33	2.3 447.9	.9 172.9
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All oreasPanca TDSA, NE (state)	8 8	3 3	_	_	=	-	-	_	-	_	-	15.9 15.9	6.1 6.1

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE				
Ail persons	1 578 385 1 044 008	526 291 319 634	526 573 493 375	525 521 230 999
Inside urbanized oreo	687 898	203 498	484 400 8 975	230 999
Outside urbanized orea	356 110 534 377 117 658	116 136 206 657 47 904	33 198 2 208	294 522 67 546
Farm	117 638	4/ 904	2 208	6/ 340
ANCESTRY				
All persons	1 57 8 385 1 475 24 9	526 291 489 389	526 573 497 005	525 52 1 488 855
Single oncestry	856 644 618 605	289 519 199 870	271 695 225 310	295 430 193 425
Ancestry unclossified or not reported Total ancestries reported	103 136 2 093 854	36 902 689 259	29 568 722 315	36 666 682 286
Arab	3 101 3 152	520 766	1 958 1 407	62: 97
Belgian	2 599 1 083	409 387	1 540 436	65
ZechOnish	98 093 59 860	44 781 20 436	28 588 18 922	24 72 20 50
Outch	46 237 208 657	17 239 65 419	12 442 66 812	16 55 76 42
innish	1 651 54 499	562 17 941	766 19 438	32 17 12
rench Canodian Germon Greek	6 986 795 177 3 266	2 135 296 242 922	3 387 213 307	1 46- 285 621 72-
oreex lungarian rish	3 266 3 318 272 311	619 80 616	1 620 2 272 110 632	42 81 06
rishtalianthuonian	35 315 3 557	5 944 433	24 810 2 994	4 56 13
Polish	30 533 61 199	10 239 10 933	12 284 30 332	8 01 19 93
Portuguese	744	269	356	17 11
Romonian	900	247	571	8 2 97
Russian	10 130 34 701	2 935 10 912	4 221 11 467 9 072	12 32 8 92
icottish	26 278 9 156	8 283 3 018	4 780 673	1 35
Subsaharan African Swedish	1 401 99 263 10 408	667 32 601 3 812	28 050 2 223	38 61 4 37
Swiss Jkrainion Jnited States ar American	1 161 32 107	375 9 672	722 8 375	14 06
West Indion (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	11 998 486	4 110 64	4 221 355	3 66
YugaslavianOther ancestries	1 106 163 421	149 35 602	844 92 438	11: 35 38
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP				
Persons under 18 years	429 187	136 384	147 278	145 52
Citizen	427 420 426 929	135 731 135 574	146 585 146 333	145 10 145 02
Foreign born, naturalized citizen oreign born, not o citizen	491 1 767	157 653	252 693	8 42
Persons 18 years and over	1 149 198	389 907	379 295	379 99
Offizen Native	1 138 079 1 123 258	385 920 381 954	374 115 366 318 7 797	378 04 374 98 3 05
Foreign born, noturolized citizen	14 821 11 119	3 966 3 987	5 180	1 95
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families With own children under 18 years	418 471	137 561 67 542	136 998 72 757	1 43 9 1 69 72
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families	210 025 410 210 354 789	67 542 131 210 118 445	138 440 109 186	140 56 127 15
With own children under 18 years	354 789 171 771 343 825	56 453 112 775	55 989 108 838	59 32 122 21
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years	49 071 31 361	14 076 8 752	22 571 14 380	12 42 8 22
Number of own children under 18 years	55 789	14 962	25 915	14 91
MARITAL STATUS	583 188	198 423	191 613	193 15
Males 15 years and overNever marriedNaw married, except separated	160 271 364 579	57 693 121 659	57 673 112 689	44 90 130 23
Separated	5 313 14 971	1 659 5 156	2 287 3 986	1 36
Oivarced	38 054	12 256	14 978	10 82
Females 15 years and over	632 089 131 360	211 997 45 511 121 300	209 909 52 072	210 18 33 77
Naw married, except separatedSeparated	361 613 7 379	1 972	111 344 3 546	128 98 1 88
Widowed Divarced	81 365 50 372	27 691 15 523	21 197 21 750	32 47 13 09
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 35 to 44 years	257	216	270	29 1 77
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years	1 523 ° 2 187	1 505 2 172	1 350 2 036	2 38

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	District 2	Oistrict 3
PLACE OF BIRTH		504 003	F0/ F70	505 503
All persons	1 578 385 1 550 187	526 29 1 517 528	526 573 512 651	525 521 520 008
Barn in State of residence Barn in a different State	1 107 280 432 830	385 414 129 927	310 122 196 268	411 744 106 635
Barn abraad	10 077	2 187	6 261	1 629
oreign born Naturalized citizen	28 198 15 312	8 763 4 123	13 922 8 049	5 513 3 140
Nat a citizen	12 886	4 640	5 873	2 373
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Persons 5 years and over	1 458 904	488 195	483 219	487 490
oeak a language ather than English Oo nat speak English "very well"	69 872 22 252	22 943 7 586	25 399 8 117	21 530 6 549
Linguistically isolated	8 891	3 407	3 053	2 431
Speak Spanish	24 555 8 605	6 013 2 322	8 453 3 049	10 089 3 234
Oa nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	3 177	834	1 059	1 284
Oo nat speak English "very well"	7 298 3 673	2 704 1 633	3 616 1 603	978 437
Linguistically isalated	1 869	1 045	684	140
HOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	5 092	1 891	1 735	1 466
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	433 409 31 786	147 686 9 736	151 912 12 359	133 811 9 691
Public school	20 573	6 190	12 359 7 360	7 023
mentary ar high schaalPublic school	283 581 252 412	89 626 79 742	95 149 80 680	98 806 91 990
llegePublic callege	118 042 95 889	48 324 40 390	44 404 32 600	25 314 22 899
UCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	996 049 79 925	330 539 28 650	325 474 15 379	340 036 35 896
ss than 9th grade	101 147	32 684	31 416	37 04
gh school graduate (includes equivalency) me college, no degree	345 778 209 872	117 611 64 740	97 741 79 348	130 426 65 784
sociate degree	70 665	25 749	20 954	65 784 23 962
chelar's degreeaduate or professianal degree	130 172 58 490	41 720 19 385	54 882 25 754	33 570 13 351
cent high school graduote or higher	81.8	81.4	85.6	78.5
cent bachelor's degree ar higher	18.9	18.5	24.8	13.8
SIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 458 904	488 195	483 219	487 490
re hauseerent hause in the United Stotes	815 831 630 555	272 555 212 623	243 826 231 276	299 450 186 656
Some county	343 841	113 996	128 359 102 917	101 486
Different county Some State	286 714 145 002	98 627 58 262	33 511	85 170 53 229
Oifferent State	141 712 5 480	40 365 1 174	69 406 3 704	31 94° 60°
Midwest	63 721	20 718	31 028	11 97
South	30 226 42 285	8 067 10 406	16 516 18 158	5 643 13 721
erto Rico	74	16	47	11
S. outlying areaewhere	197 12 247	22 2 979	160 7 910	1 358
EANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	775 085 677 036	262 180 225 503	269 062 246 814	243 843 204 719
Drave alone	590 216	193 648	215 795	204 719 180 773
Corpaoled	86 820 8 988	31 855 2 521	31 019 6 123	23 946 344
alked	36 914	14 703	7 074	15 137
her meansarked at home	7 913 44 234	3 361 16 092	1 817 7 234	2 73: 20 90
ean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	16.2	17.9	12.
ETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE Civilion veterans 16 years ond over	177 852	56 927	62 262	58 66
ay 1975 ar later service only	19 485	5 760	9 571	4 15
September 1980 or loter service only Served 2 ar more years	11 197 9 214	3 419 2 764	5 465 4 579	2 31 1 87
etnam era, na Korean conflict	49 674	15 523 834	19 534 1 974	14 61 57
etnam era and Korean conflictbruory 1955 to July 1964 only	3 380 18 963	6 168	6 116	6 67
rean canflict, no World Wor II	27 740 3 297	9 262 1 096	7 936 1 306	10 54: 89:
orld War II, na Korean conflict	53 599	17 714	15 287	20 59
orld War I	693 1 021	224 346	217 321	25: 35:
ISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64	949 788	322 443	326 523	300 82
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	27 592 13 537	8 605 4 240	10 818 5 098	8 16 4 19
In labor farce	3 890	1 363	1 316	1 21
With a self-care limitation	20 185 67 849	6 142 22 060	7 878 23 057	6 16 22 73
In labor force	34 080	11 163	11 478	11 43
Prevented from workinga wark disability	27 720 881 939	8 796 300 383	9 688 303 466	9 23 278 09
In labar farce	735 673	252 346	254 410	228 91
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 65 years ond over	204 941	71 060	49 254	84 62
Vith a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	30 800 23 669	10 800 8 089	8 892 6 716	11 10 8 86
	17 519	6 416	5 038	6 06

Congressional District	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3
ABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and aver	1 192 803 815 070	403 342 275 355	394 391 284 280	395 070 255 435
Civilion lobor force	802 139	274 624	272 303	255 212
EmployedUnemployed	772 813 29 326	265 239 9 385	261 013 11 290	246 561 8 651
Females 16 years and aver	621 203	208 498	206 474	206 231
n lobor force	374 384	126 200	134 053	114 131
Civilion lobor force	372 616 358 343	126 089 121 482	132 410 127 158	114 117 109 703
Unemployed	14 273 100 323	4 607 32 804	5 252 35 761	4 414 31 758
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	71 307	24 081	25 014	22 212
Vith own children 6 to 17 yeors only	107 025 88 353	33 878 28 401	36 770 30 038	36 377 29 914
Own children under 6 years in families and	00 333	20 401	30 030	27 714
subfamilies living with two parents	117 673	38 710	39 649	39 314
Own children under 6 years in families and	78 745	26 774	26 172	25 799
subfamilies living with one parent	24 427	6 697	11 449	6 281
Porent in lobor force	17 258	4 988	7 742	4 528
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	226 822	74 306	69 507	83 009
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	169 813	57 019	50 866	61 928
subfamilies living with one parent	49 270	13 452	22 177	13 641
Porent in lobor force	41 541	11 714	18 021	11 806
Persons 16 to 19 years	90 122 15 178	31 862 4 563	29 726 5 966	28 534 4 649
Unemployed or not in lobor force	5 161	1 504	2 083	1 574
Not high school groduote	6 268 2 934	1 909 927	2 567 1 138	1 792 869
Unemployed	950	280	404	266
Not in lobor force	2 357	702	998	657
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over	772 813	265 239 187 382	261 013	246 561 164 343
Private wage and solary workers	562 895 57 599	19 877	211 170 15 755	21 967
tote government workersederol government workers	39 462 22 017	20 125 6 174	9 561 9 948	9 776 5 895
Self-employed workers	85 493	29 678	13 837	41 978
Inpoid family workers	5 347	2 003	742	2 602
DCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and aver	772 813	265 239	261 013	246 561
Monogeriol and professional specialty occupations Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	178 362 80 330	59 324 26 505	73 683 35 071	45 355 18 754
Professional specialty occupations	98 032	32 819	38 612	26 601
Technicol, soles, and administrative support accupations Technicions and related support accupations	236 516 24 126	77 205 8 784	97 054 10 154	62 257 5 188
Soles occupations	90 470	28 234	36 158	26 078
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	121 920 111 809	40 187 39 483	50 742 34 739	30 991 37 587
Private household occupations	3 138	1 064	893	1 181
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	8 507 100 164	2 996 35 423	3 365 30 481	2 146 34 260
arming, forestry, and fishing occupations	57 862 79 423	18 741	2 639 23 321	36 482
Precision production, croft, ond repair occupations	108 841	29 517 40 969	29 577	26 585 38 295
Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	44 322	17 807	11 942	14 573 13 144
Tronsportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	33 274 31 245	11 511 11 651	8 619 9 016	10 578
NUMBER				
INDUSTRY		0/5 000	0/1 010	044 541
Employed persons 16 years and aver Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, ond mining	772 8 13 66 476	265 239 21 203	261 013 3 519	246 56 1 41 754
Construction	40 821	14 189	13 773 28 990	12 859
Monufocturing Nonduroble goods	98 344 47 720	40 968 21 111	15 507	28 384 11 10:
Duroble goods	50 624	19 857	13 483	11 10: 17 28- 12 57:
TronspartotionCommunications and other public utilities	37 478 25 032	11 385 8 386 11 097	13 521 9 965	6 68
Wholesole trode	35 726	11 097	13 848	10 78 44 01:
Retoil trodeFinonce, insuronce, ond real estate	138 179 52 137	45 150 15 648	49 016 26 681	9 80
Business and repair services	35 089	10 701 9 646	17 372 12 008	7 01
Personol, entertoinment, and recreation services	30 928 182 594	64 392	63 422	9 27 54 78
Health servicesEducational services	66 275 68 165	21 579 26 658	24 618 20 435	20 07 21 07
Other professional and related services	48 154	16 155	18 369	13 63
Public administration	30 009	12 474	8 898	8 63
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in				
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	8 99 581 678 227	306 72 8 227 736	305 032 236 064	287 82 214 42
50 to 52 weeks	503 625	167 779	180 260	155 58
40 to 49 weeks	66 591 38 882	22 457 12 993	24 884 11 904	19 250 13 98
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	118 536	42 853	36 328	39 35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989				
No workers	40 986	13 461	12 402	15 12
Meon fomily income (dollars)	20 750 105 842 ·	20 739 33 650	24 011 34 166	18 08 38 02
Meon fomily income (dollors)	30 835	29 770	35 763	27 35
2 or more workers	271 643	90 450	90 430	90 76

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State				
Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3
INCOME IN 1989				
Households Less than \$5,000	602 858 33 706	200 786 10 896	197 917 9 467	204 155 13 343
\$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999	61 896 64 661	20 923 22 073	15 473 16 688	25 500 25 900
\$15,000 to \$24,999	128 454	43 309	36 861	48 284
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999	108 560 107 111	36 928 37 030	34 037 39 609	37 595 30 472
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	68 479	21 331 4 829	30 711	16 437
\$100,000 ar mare	16 607 13 384	3 467	6 848	3 555 3 069
Median (dallars)	26 016 32 147	25 763 31 094	30 889 37 744	22 344 27 755
Fomilies	418 471	137 561	136 998	143 912
loss than CE 000	11 794 21 616	3 470 6 794	3 900 5 593	4 424 9 229
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	33 491	10 977	7 806	14 708
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	83 885 85 580	28 018 29 135	21 014 24 621	34 853 31 824
\$35,000 to \$49,999	92 981	32 360	33 039	27 582
\$75,000 ta \$99,999	61 904 15 119	19 284 4 374	27 389 7 475	15 231 3 270
\$100,000 ar mare Median (dallars)	12 101 31 634	3 149 31 546	6 161 37 128	2 791 27 357
Meon (dallars)	37 748	36 774	44 148	32 585
Nonfomily households Median (dollars)	184 387 14 267	63 225 14 007	60 919 17 568	60 243 11 625
Mean (dollars)	18 711	18 070	22 298	15 755
Per capita income (dollars)	12 452	12 088	14 322	10 942
Per capita income, naninstitutionalized persans (dollars) _ INCOME TYPE IN 1989	12 555	12 192	14 443	11 017
Households	602 858	200 786	197 917	204 155
With eamings Mean eamings (dallars)	497 674 31 548	165 691 30 408	167 573 37 113	164 410 27 026
With Social Security incame	168 675	57 349	43 107	68 219
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 746 30 757	7 772 9 536	8 138 10 131	7 476 11 090
With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 729 69 002	3 506	3 847	3 813 19 066
With retirement income	8 123	21 893 7 277	28 043 9 885	6 501
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	37 748 37 195	36 774 36 722	44 148 42 253	32 585 32 375
Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	38 304	36 825	46 294	32 783
With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	40 615 41 735	39 254 40 649	49 346 49 501	34 385 35 440
No awn children under 18 years (dallars)	39 563	37 983	49 183	33 462
Femole householder, no husbond present (dollors)	19 633	19 331	21 530	16 529
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	15 202 27 479	14 820 26 747	16 710 29 993	12 974 23 501
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
With reloted children under 18 years	418 471 216 246	137 561 69 245	136 998 75 752	143 912 71 249
With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families	91 747	29 717	32 864 109 186	29 166 127 158
With related children under 18 years	354 789 175 098	118 445 57 404	57 479	60 215
With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husbond present	76 906 49 071	25 435 14 076	26 181 22 571	25 290 12 424
With related children under 18 years	33 611	9 304	15 595	8 712
With related children under 5' years	12 193	3 340	5 782	3 071
determined Nonfamily hauseholder	231 021	81 313	79 461	70 247
Persons 65 years ond aver	184 387 73 203	63 225 25 121	60 919 17 866	60 243 30 216
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	1 530 947	504 717	514 985	511 245
Persons under 18 years	424 287 118 312	135 014 37 744	145 037 42 869	144 236 37 699
Related children under 18 years	422 646 304 334	134 512	144 520	143 614
Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	204 927	96 768 71 052	101 651 49 248	105 915 84 627
Persons 75 years and over	89 200	31 884	19 332	37 984
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	33 509	10 096	9 809	13 604
Percent belaw poverty level With related children under 18 years	8.0 25 201	7.3 7 249	7.2 8 203	9.5 9.749
With related children under 5 years	14 321	4 219	4 747	5 355
Morried-couple fomilies With related children under 18 years	17 190 10 638	5 700 3 377	2 750 1 821	8 740 5 440
With related children under 5 years	6 407 14 508	2 116 3 809	1 222	3 069
With related children under 18 years	13 292	3 459	6 431 5 947	4 26 8
With related children under 5 years	7 304	1 886	3 341	2 077
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	56 636	21 468	15 754	19 414
Nanfamily hausehalderPersans 65 years and over	37 428 18 257	13 352 5 947	9 751 3 791	14 325 8 519
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	170 616	54 982	49 103	66 531
Persons under 18 years	11.1 58 474	10.9 16 230	9.5 18 956	13.0 23 288
Persons under 5 years	20 466	5 689	7 151	7 626
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	57 026 36 560	15 804 10 115	18 493 11 342	22 729 15 103
Persons 65 years and aver	25 032	8 307	4 811	11 914
Persons 75 years and overRatio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level	15 024	5 173	2 506	7 34
The state of the s	64 879	20 187	21 932	22 760
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	244 058	79 124	66 590	98 34

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			Nebrosko					District 1		
State		Roce					Roce			
Congressional District	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Hisponic origin (of ony race)	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pocific Islonder	Hisponic origin (of ony roce)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	1 480 996 721 389 759 607	57 128 27 786 29 342	12 564 6 246 6 318	12 566 6 045 6 521	35 093 17 944 17 149	507 783 247 421 260 362	5 649 3 428 2 221	5 867 2 938 2 929	4 109 2 214 1 895	6 334 3 335 2 999
Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors	108 684 115 776 108 158 103 687 97 815 240 880 217 073 141 498 129 681 114 797 74 997 27 950	6 141 6 299 5 307 5 103 4 762 10 636 7 266 4 531 3 345 2 279 1 103 356	1 560 1 458 1 404 1 206 1 087 2 120 1 666 863 536 459 154	1 257 978 1 075 1 345 2 969 978 461 334 84	4 572 4 026 3 447 3 552 3 508 6 477 4 261 2 191 1 703 932 333	35 942 38 674 35 592 37 301 38 769 80 776 72 298 47 614 44 119 39 457 26 680 10 561	557 679 396 513 753 1 294 678 253 199 206 79	780 680 664 537 475 1 008 696 407 248 257 72	431 416 267 308 478 1 113 564 249 153 117	857 702 561 689 859 1 294 697 376 187 58
3 ond 4 yeors	45 020 1 127 671 1 087 666 1 023 758 282 706 256 698 33.6	2 543 38 400 36 198 33 256 5 349 4 705 25.9	596 7 918 7 451 6 725 923 840 23.2	516 8 883 8 460 7 714 647 546 26.2	1 774 22 244 20 939 18 681 2 086 1 743 22.7	15 278 390 756 377 888 351 482 98 770 89 983 33.4	246 3 946 3 790 3 317 443 393 24.4	336 3 652 3 422 3 087 499 462 22.8	175 2 958 2 840 2 620 214 164 26.3	321 4 060 3 918 3 323 193 168 22.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors	396 641 195 749 342 847 164 605 40 722 24 991	13 513 8 747 6 225 3 416 6 447 4 917	2 582 1 725 1 391 859 1 007 753	2 261 1 386 1 816 1 166 235 148	7 521 5 130 5 402 3 599 1 453 1 201	133 686 64 952 116 004 54 850 13 016 7 950	1 180 780 679 436 402 292	1 258 847 658 413 505 379	815 482 679 425 44 22	1 196 894 811 597 244 231
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory Elementory or high school College	398 681 29 407 260 281 108 993	19 574 1 392 13 689 4 493	4 296 303 3 267 726	5 495 411 2 636 2 448	12 463 781 8 889 2 793	140 873 9 365 85 536 45 972	2 026 105 1 214 707	1 975 130 1 542 303	1 869 104 822 943	2 267 131 1 436 700
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associate degree Bochelor's degree Groduote or professional degree	946 876 74 049 92 781 332 000 198 614 68 095 125 668 55 669	29 516 2 466 5 441 8 669 7 838 1 441 2 597 1 064	5 849 680 1 134 1 996 1 152 371 324 192	6 657 730 603 1 267 1 112 317 1 208 1 420	15 988 3 828 2 572 4 328 2 854 902 1 069 435	321 505 27 608 31 232 115 242 63 041 25 045 40 771 18 566	2 751 143 453 652 835 236 272 160	2 731 303 580 974 465 213 125 71	2 209 235 234 380 221 124 460 555	2 666 696 340 613 508 200 200
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	82.4 19.2	73.2 12.4	69.0 8.8	80.0 39.5	60.0	81.7 18.5	78.3 15.7	67.7 7.2	78.8 45.9	61.1 11.6
Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	1 127 671 771 504 760 403 735 888 24 515 356 167	38 400 25 323 23 929 20 909 3 020 13 077	7 918 4 802 4 695 3 692 1 003 3 116	8 883 6 146 5 999 5 767 232 2 737	22 244 16 244 15 686 14 559 1 127 6 000	390 756 267 312 266 603 258 221 8 382 123 444	3 946 2 392 2 387 2 014 373 1 554	3 652 2 070 2 061 1 676 385 1 582	2 958 1 996 1 988 1 894 94 962	4 060 3 186 3 186 2 913 273 874
Females 16 years and over In lobor force Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	587 795 353 218 351 905 339 972 11 933 234 577 82 980	20 076 12 917 12 584 11 091 1 493 7 159 4 122	4 117 2 266 2 237 1 744 493 1 851	4 668 3 053 3 025 2 891 134 1 615 881	10 769 6 913 6 754 6 214 540 3 856 2 748	203 110 122 990 122 881 118 678 4 203 80 120 30 482	1 456 923 923 812 111 533	1 888 1 014 1 014 830 184 874	1 315 781 779 747 32 534 271	1 845 1 260 1 260 1 088 172 585 535
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	13 138 4 019 5 046 2 586 703 1 749	1 119 744 638 99 160 367	413 234 283 93 58 130	151 39 124 80 15 24	793 273 408 193 39 176	4 127 1 246 1 606 851 229 526	139 96 113 17 29 67	195 137 129 23 22 84	19 3 16 13 - 3	71 78 32 - 46
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									,	1.700
Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more \$100,000 or more	571 605 29 152 57 260 60 433 121 824 104 112 103 149 66 238 16 261 13 176	19 796 3 031 3 093 2 732 4 174 2 636 2 406 1 421 220 83	3 547 645 698 564 632 433 384 124 24	3 376 424 313 353 744 509 504 380 67	9 948 1 022 1 034 1 299 2 323 1 910 1 468 762 93	195 241 10 163 20 077 21 187 42 061 36 259 36 276 21 009 4 781 3 428	1 855 265 271 307 381 209 242 167 8	1 619 224 328 309 308 212 168 48 8	1 181 139 145 154 315 155 158 69 26 20	1 766 246 141 226 486 244 298 102 22 4 23 686
Meon income (dollors)	32 648	22 087 7 857	20 370	29 478 8 643	24 908 7 280	31 333 12 277	22 180 7 675	20 848 5 016	25 753 8 120	7 31

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			Nebraska					District 1		
State		Roce					Race			
Congressional District	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)	White	8lack	American' Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	396 641 200 715 84 470 342 847 167 487 73 437 40 722 26 611 8 806	13 513 9 622 4 327 6 225 3 744 1 587 6 447 5 368 2 537	2 582 1 923 1 060 1 391 906 503 1 007 877 487	2 261 1 455 654 1 816 1 180 552 235 179 66	7 521 5 345 2 696 5 402 3 713 1 827 1 453 1 258 666	133 686 66 471 28 166 116 004 55 753 24 499 13 016 8 406 2 850	1 180 823 457 679 442 254 402 316 156	1 258 954 551 658 450 263 505 439 254	815 511 271 679 425 240 44 34	1 196 909 534 811 604 350 244 235 149
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	1 437 711 389 462 107 751 199 988 87 498	54 549 20 298 6 020 3 485 1 313	11 967 4 900 1 494 574 169	12 028 4 045 1 241 412 97	34 150 13 832 4 492 1 304 401	487 765 128 757 35 651 70 316 31 660	4 863 1 726 540 306 121	5 562 2 375 756 288 85	3 840 1 258 423 130 13	5 977 2 332 835 94 42
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	27 328 19 691 11 045 15 689 9 494 5 718 10 239 9 214 4 868	3 891 3 554 2 137 558 416 268 3 148 2 994 1 814	1 087 961 608 322 235 138 683 655 415	424 306 149 279 216 135 62 62	1 487 1 308 819 607 485 326 766 732 437	8 867 6 187 3 500 5 191 2 965 1 817 3 210 2 887 1 512	302 266 216 128 112 104 162 151	532 483 316 152 130 87 328 312	221 157 84 175 125 79 11	287 269 181 62 53 34 187 187
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	141 951 44 420 15 323 23 825 14 630	16 983 8 761 3 193 798 288	5 532 2 795 1 003 196 51	2 412 724 298 88 18	7 736 3 861 1 532 290 123	48 938 13 548 4 657 8 135 5 141	1 651 750 274 25	2 496 1 237 460 112 32	1 039 328 132 35	1 418 594 281 8

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			District 2					District 3		-
State		Roce					Roce			
Congressional District			Americon					Americon		
	White	8lack	Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	White	Block	Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Hisponic origin (of ony roce)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	460 482	50 541	2 963	6 696	13 853	512 731	938	3 734	1 761	14 906
MoleFemole	224 412 236 070	50 541 23 827 26 714	1 429 1 534	2 970 3 726	7 216 6 637	249 556 263 175	531 407	1 879 1 855	861 900	7 393 7 513
Under 5 years	36 199	5 474	326	643	1 703	36 543	110	454	183	2 012
5 to 9 years	35 977 32 403	5 518 4 811	296 308	657 541	1 540 1 264	41 125 40 163	102 100	482 432	181 170	1 784 1 622
15 to 19 years	30 885	4 483	321	547	1 243	35 501 25 287	107 147	348 300	220 192	1 620 1 227
20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years	33 759 87 320	3 862 9 243	312 576	675 1 598	1 422 2 856	72 784	99	536	258	2 327 1 834
35 to 44 years	73 763 44 866	6 471 4 242	451 188	1 053 624	1 730 821	71 012 49 018	117 36	519 268	192 105	994
55 to 64 years65 to 74 years	36 023 28 281	3 090 2 030	67 87	203 86	752 397	49 539 47 059	36 56 43 16	221 115	105 131	764 477
75 to 84 years	15 856	1 008	31	49	106	32 461 12 239	16 5	51 8	22	190 55
85 years ond over 3 ond 4 years	5 150 14 507	309 2 239	110	20 278	613	15 235	58	150	63	840
16 years and over	349 935 337 415	33 847 31 840	1 992	4 748	9 065 8 598	386 980 372 363	607 568	2 274 2 157	1 177 1 090	9 119 8 423
18 years and over	318 475	29 463	1 872 1 663	4 130	7 797	353 801	476	1 975	964 190	7 561 1 045
21 years and over	66 561 59 554	4 805 4 240	144 133	243 203	848 671	117 375 107 161	101 72	280 245	179	904
Medion oge	32.0	26.1	24.0	26.7	24.1	35.7	21.2	22.8	23.4	21.4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	121 786	12 143	574	1 189	2 944	141 169	190	750	257	3 381
With own children under 18 years	62 916 101 641	7 851 5 393	399 266	745 942	1 884 2 167	67 881 125 202	116 153	479 467	159 195	2 352 2 424
With own children under 18 years	51 680	2 886	193	615	1 399	58 075	94 31	253 237	126 23	1 603 682
With own children under 18 years	15 876 9 285	6 014 4 607	265 187	168 107	527 385	11 830 7 756	18	187	19	585
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	128 728 10 646	17 100 1 249	1 015 - 79	2 921 250	4 916 353	129 080 9 396	448 38	1 306 94	705 57	5 280 297
Preprimory Elementory or high school College	79 416 38 666	12 217 3 634	723 213	1 375 1 296	3 174 1 389	95 329 24 355	448 38 258 152	1 002 210	439 209	4 279 704
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	30 000	3 034	213		1 307	14 000				
Persons 25 years and over	291 259	26 393	1 400	3 633	6 681	334 112	372	1 718	815	6 641
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	12 080 25 570	2 277 4 939	101 218	346 274	1 039 982	34 361 35 979	46 49	276 336	149 95	2 093 1 250
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	88 009 70 717	7 893 6 948	466	636 757	1 766 1 544	128 749 64 856	124 55	336 556 343 90	251 134	1 949 802
Some college, no degree Associate degree	19 378	1 196	344 68 115	158 676	379 718	23 672 33 306	9 58	90	35 72	323 151
8ochelor's degree Groduote or professional degree	51 591 23 914	2 267 873	88	786	253	13 189	31	84 33	79	73
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	87.1 25.9	72.7 11.9	77.2 14.5	82.9 40.2	69.8 14.5	78.9 13.9	74.5 23.9	64.4 6.8	70.1 18.5	49.7 3.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	349 935 254 146	33 847 22 573	1 992 1 306	4 748 3 364	9 065 6 783	386 980 250 046	607 358	2 274 1 426	1 177 786	9 119 6 275
Civilion lobor force	243 977	21 184	1 208	3 '225	6 225	249 823 241 833	358 351	1 426 1 037	786 775	6 275 5 724
EmployedUnemployed	235 834 8 143	18 544 2 640	979 229	3 098 127	5 922 303	7 990	7	389 848	11 391	551 2 844
Not in lobar force Females 16 years and over	95 789	11 274 18 375	686 1 086	, 1 384 2 735	2 282 4 291	136 934 202 240	249 245	1 143	618	4 633
In lobor force	182 445 118 414	11 866	623	1 880	2 874	111 814	128 128	629 629	392 392	2 779 2 779
Civilion lobar forceEmployed	117 224 113 650	11 533 10 151	594 455	1 854 1 763	2 715 2 570	107 644	128	459	381 11	2 556 223
UnemployedNot in lobor force	3 574 64 031	1 382 6 509	139 463	91 855	145	4 156 90 426	117	170 514	226	1 854
Persons 16 to 19 years		3 592	280	440	962		88 6	256 96	1 70 37	1 251 336
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobar force	1 320	974 642	122 31	95 24	281 96	4 413 1 453	6	66	12	106
Not high school groduote Employed	J 916	519 82	86 60	76 47	136	1 642 819	6	68 10	32 20	110
UnemployedNot in lobor force	226 648	131 294	24	15	10 75		- 6	12 46	12	194 110 29 55
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	040	214		Í	,,					
Households	175 804	17 723	860	1 775	4 038	200 560	218	1 068	420	4 141 449
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	6 260 12 200	2 732 2 801	131 161	205 151	327 341	12 729 24 983	34 21	290 209	80 17	552
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	13 861	2 398 3 742	129 127	146	336 801	25 385 47 477	27 51	126 197	53 63	737 1 036
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 30 851	2 394	108 132	366 250 300	947 747	37 002 30 165	33 28	113 84	104 46	719 423
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	29 001	2 136 1 230	44	268	453	16 228	24	32 11	43	207
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	6 692	212 78	5 23	34 55	66 20	3 056	-	6	7	13 21 457
Meon income (dollors)	39 542	22 052	23 884	32 725 9 390	28 981 8 521		24 163 5 813	16 815 4 624	26 233 7 021	
Per copito income (dollors)	15 218	7 916 -	7 500	y 390	6 321	11 007	3 013	- 024	, 011	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			District 2					District 3		
State		Race	,				Race			
Congressional District	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Hisponic origin (af any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	121 786 64 925 28 059 101 641 52 799 24 198 15 876 10 010 3 166	12 143 8 683 3 810 5 393 3 208 1 277 6 014 5 034 2 381	574 443 254 266 193 132 265 220	1 189 779 316 942 623 264 168 126 50	2 944 1 990 975 2 167 1 459 741 527 407 139	141 169 69 319 28 245 125 202 58 935 24 740 11 830 8 195 2 790	190 116 60 153 94 56 31 18	750 526 255 467 263 108 237 218 116	257 165 67 195 132 48 23 19	3 381 2 446 1 187 2 424 1 650 736 682 616 378
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years ond over Persons 75 years and aver	450 989 121 463 35 843 45 697 18 028	48 907 18 246 5 370 3 125 1 181	2 831 1 026 320 118 31	6 509 2 125 635 146 60	13 534 5 123 1 675 510 121	498 957 139 242 36 257 83 975 37 810	779 326 110 54 11	3 574 1 499 418 168 53	1 679 662 183 136 24	14 639 6 377 1 982 700 238
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	5 719 4 509 2 624 2 199 1 445 1 010 3 112 2 778 1 481	3 542 3 246 1 888 396 275 135 2 977 2 834 1 702	206 183 113 27 6 6 179 177 107	165 122 59 75 64 50 51	339 271 138 111 73 63 212 189	12 742 8 995 4 921 8 299 5 084 2 891 3 917 3 549 1 875	47 42 33 34 29 29 9	349 295 179 143 99 45 176 166	38 27 6 29 27 6 -	861 768 500 434 359 229 367 356 233
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	30 830 9 708 3 793 3 971 2 206	15 149 7 928 2 881 761 283	1 094 554 214 28	1 017 270 113 31	2 009 930 329 79 19	62 183 21 164 6 873 11 719 7 283	183 83 38 12 5	1 942 1 004 329 56 19	356 126 53 22 7	4 309 2 337 922 203 96

Selected Social Characteristics: 1990 Table 18.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	older, no hus-	Percent with own children under 18	63.9	62.2	685.77 8.33 8.33 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55	54.5 66.25 60.7 60.7 63.9 63.9 63.9 63.9	63.8 67.7 65.4 66.2 60.9	65.9 62.0 62.7 65.6	63.7	65.6 62.9 69.7	63.0 100.0 62.3 51.5	28.7 28.7 28.7 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5
	Femole householder, r	Totol	49 071	14 076	164 177 178 178 178 178 178 179 179 179 179	7 071 858 173 330 264 208 380 380 233	318 318 148 243	525 668 6 780 657	22 571	218 19 650 2 703		77 77 772 14 11 14 77 38 88 325 36 74 76 77 76 77 76 77 76 77 76 76 76 76 76
Fornily households	ple fomily	Percent with own children under 18 yeors	48.4	47.7	6444744444 6644444444444444444444444444	4 8 8 8 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	50.5 47.0 47.4 47.2 46.9	4.4.4 51.8 51.8	51.3	53.2 48.7 59.9	52.1 86.5 45.2 58.2	6 48844488442 7 4488444884412 7 4481478
Fomily h	Married-couple fomily	Total	354 789	118 445	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	179 179 179 1897 1897 1897 1897 1878 1878	1 528 1 220 2 026 3 540	2 799 5 498 38 531 4 652	109 186	1 659 83 265 24 265		6 870 1 981 1 182 1 182 1 182 1 182 1 182 1 183 1 203 1 203
		Percent with own children under 18 Years	50.2	49.1	444444434444 64444444444444444444444444	48.224.48.44.48.4 604.47.89.84.48.4 604.47.80.84.47.9	51.6 52.0 48.8 49.1 49.1	45.9 48.4 50.4 53.1	53.1	55.2 51.1 60.8	53.5 87.3 48.6 57.8	\$ 6488,4448,2448 0 646,446,646,666,666
		Totol	418 471	137 561	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 316 53 340 8 446 2 130 3 893 3 312 3 312 3 993	1 713 1 682 4 527 2 220 3 887	3 432 6 406 47 263 5 507	136 998	1 984 107 239 27 775		7 846 2 188 2 188 2 189 3 504 1 034 9 052
glish at home	years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	32.3	33.3	32223 32223 32223 32223 3223 3223 3223	22.22.38.39.05.62.88.39.05.39.59.59.59.59.59.59.59.59.59.59.59.59.59	15.3 35.7 16.9 45.8 27.6	39.6 35.1 36.9 43.2	32.7	20.9 34.0 27.7	27.0 35.2 34.9 31.8	20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,
e other thon Eng	Persons 18 y	Total	58 616	19 562	255 832 832 834 178 178 178 178 178 182 182	7 998 940 120 283 156 157 157 157 876 876 876 876	244 248 367 812 12	493 559 7 519 565	21 287	17 070 4 016		50 88 8 9 1 2 1 2 6 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8
Persons who speak o longuage other than English at home	to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	29.5	31.6	0.7.8.4.9.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	0.452 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.45 3.35 2.45 3.35 3.45 3.45 3.45 3.45 3.45 3.45 3	28.0 58.0 18.7	37.5 41.2 25.9 27.1	28.2	28.5 27.7	23.5 26.6 1	27. 4.2. 23. 4.5.2 4.2. 23.3. 4.5.2 23.2. 4.5.2 23.2. 4.5.2 23.2. 4.5.2 23.2. 4.5.2 23.2.
Persons who	Persons 5 1	Total	11 256	3 381	352 2 2 2 4 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	26 49 10 10 10 10 10	72 136 1 383 118	4 112	3 204 889		3 /63 175 175 108 108 133 133
5 years and over		Percent living in different house in 1985	44.1	44.2	8888888888 7408888888 740888888888888888	22.44.48.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.	36.7 37.7 35.9 45.4 37.9	44.3 6.54.8 6.00	49.5	48.1 47.5 58.1	55.8 45.8 55.6	8, 43, 43, 44, 45, 45, 46, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48
Persons 5 ye		Totol	1 458 904	488 195	7 350 7 886 12 711 9 287 9 389 15 328 15 452 21 274	7 4 406 198 529 29 992 7 469 13 301 3 104 9 242 11 888 16 920 16 920 17 988	5 672 6 179 15 544 8 722 13 285	11 523 22 065 178 241 19 687	483 219	6 920 383 252 93 047		487 490 487 490 428 7309 7 309 634 634 634 633 7 860 2 660 2 660 3 3 401
	Native	Percent barn in State of residence	71.4	74.5	8 9 5 7 4 6 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10	89.8 71.7 73.6 75.6 76.5 76.1 76.1 76.0 76.0 76.0 76.0 76.0 76.0 76.0 76.0	85.1 69.5 74.4 76.8 81.2	77.8 76.2 71.0 76.8	60.5	53.2 64.8 43.6	38.3 13.3 45.6 45.6	78. 17.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7
All persons	S.	Total	1 550 187	517 528	7 813 8 577 13 666 10 894 10 067 15 855 6 127 22 602	4 576 208 299 32 286 7 934 14 216 3 271 9 871 12 589 15 329	6 211 6 895 16 471 9 244 14 285	12 215 23 408 186 803 21 255	512 651	7 392 405 726 99 533	29 689 10 439 326 393 10 131	20 008 458 458 458 458 458 458 458 458 458 45
All Pe		Percent for- eign bom	1.8	1.7	2.88 4.48 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10		٠: ٩٠ هـ ۱۵۰ ت	1.1 1.1 2.7 1.0	2.6	2.0 3.06 3.06	4.2 2.8 1.7	<u>፭ </u>
		Totol	1 578 385	526 291	7 868 8 601 13 772 10 131 10 117 16 742 14 500 22 794	4 673 213 641 32 655 7 980 14 252 3 317 9 937 12 715 11 2 715 15 450	6 244 6 936 16 607 9 364 14 428	12 354 23 680 191 972 21 476	526 573	7 546 416 444 102 583	30 982 10 883 335 795 10 301	25 521 29 625 7 965 7 965 8 952 8 952 8 952 8 953 8 95
State	Congressional District	States and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	District 1	Burl County Burl County Burl County Cass County (bt) Cedar County	Johnson County Madison County Madison County Nembio County Nembio County Power County Richordson County Sander County Sounders County Seward County	Stonton County Thurston County Washington County Worne County York County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBBIVISION Beatrice city Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city	0istrict 2	COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Oouglas County Surpy County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bellerue city Offut AB West COP Omoho city Popilion city	COUNTY Adams County Adams County Arthur County Bonner County Boone County

Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con. Table 18.

59.7 67.6 72.5 70.2 82.4 82.2

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Persons	3 years and ave	er enralled in	school		Persons	16 to 19 ye	ars		Persons 2	25 years and	aver	Civilian vete years and	
Congressional District County		Elementary school	ar high I			Nat enrall	ed in schaal gradu		h schoal					
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Preprimory school	Total	Percent in private schaal	Callege	Tatal	Total	Emplayed	Unem- played	Nat in labar farce	Tatal	Percent high schaal graduate ar higher	Percent with bachelar's degree ar higher	Tatai	65 years and over
The State	31 786	283 581	11.0	118 042	90 122	6 268	2 934	950	2 357	996 049	81.8	18.9	177 852	45 606
District 1	9 736	89 626	11.0	48 324	31 862	1 909	927	280	702	330 539	81.4	18.5	56 927	14 987
Burt Caunty Burt Caunty Cass Caunty (pt.) Cedar County Colfax Caunty Cuning Caunty Dokota Caunty Dixon County Dodge County Johnson Caunty Lancaster County Madisan County Nemaha County Otoe County Town County Soline County Soline County Soline County Soline County Saunders Caunty Sharton County Thurston Caunty Thurston Caunty Wayne County Wayne County Wayne County	126 145 229 225 141 181 343 80 635 422 53 3 865 740 167 221 50 161 253 313 270 138 175 315 212	1 479 1 637 2 613 2 150 1 686 1 984 3 289 1 176 5 964 3 680 782 32 532 6 040 1 338 2 542 1 663 2 069 3 416 2 790 1 383 1 531 3 234	3.2 25.1 4.6 28.9 33.0 12.5 2.4 7.1 6.8 4.3 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6	143 276 648 228 224 244 698 132 2 009 174 30 925 2 083 981 522 81 313 1 097 806 1 641 1 199 243 1 178	355 423 687 505 413 469 860 311 1 913 1 186 192 14 332 1 763 524 749 141 466 870 865 1 204 370 370 362 1 062	35 27 36 21 15 15 125 136 88 89 9 959 89 12 20 20 37 47 18 11 14 44 44 20	15 19 10 9 7 7 7 1 5 76 38 1 497 22 10 29 3 3 4 3 1 24 5	4 3 11 - 1 22 24 3 126 19 - 4 - 3 3 4 4 12 2 2 10 2 2 3 5 5 6 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 9 8 9 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	16 5 15 12 6 6 6 44 19 38 26 5 336 48 2 2 2 11 11 11	5 399 5 672 8 915 6 378 6 001 6 690 10 152 4 033 22 442 15 639 3 303 129 320 20 426 5 058 9 665 2 367 6 916 8 176 11 922 9 341 3 768 3 948 10 585 5 127	77.6 72.5 82.9 75.2 70.4 71.5 74.9 76.1 78.3 73.7 73.6 88.1 77.2 77.4 75.0 73.3 76.0 79.1 80.5 79.6 82.7	13.5 8.0 14.1 10.3 8.5 11.8 11.7 11.0 13.5 27.6 13.2 18.5 13.1 11.7 12.6 12.0 14.8 7.6 8.8 8.8	913 944 1 758 1 006 850 1 035 1 877 685 4 062 2 380 481 22 688 3 578 835 1 525 4 57 1 208 1 478 2 102 1 470 630 674 2 037	290 286 416 315 238 261 351 178 1 173 188 5 490 936 304 461 191 415 406 551 397 118 174 444 446 217
York County	276	2 670	11.5	698	857	17	2	3	12	9 296	81.8	13.0	1 350	408
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8eatrice city	260 438 3 496 568	1 866 3 827 28 242 3 740 95 149	8.8 6.6 11.1 21.1	504 1 730 29 616 1 662 44 404	571 1 403 13 035 1 221 29 726	61 112 837 66 2 567	32 62 456 15	16 17 116 15	13 ° 33 265 36 998	8 545 15 308 115 328 13 182 325 474	72.4 79.7 88.3 79.7 85.6	12.8 14.8 28.5 14.8 24.8	1 348 2 773 20 136 2 130 62 262	511 840 4 954 557
COUNTY Cass County (pt.) Douglos County Sarpy County	310 9 416 2 633	1 469 72 230 21 450	7.2 16.9 10.0	493 34 456 9 455	430 23 058 6 238	25 2 143 399	10 940 188	5 3 5 0 49	10 841 147	4 589 261 876 59 009	80.5 84.5 91.0	12.5 24.9 25.4	1 087 48 215 12 960	172 11 654 1 366
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
8elevue city Offutt AF8 West CDP	561 481 6 959 198	5 720 2 467 55 050 2 384	8.9 6.9 18.3 12.9	3 326 1 099 28 845 872	1 781 661 18 537 710	86 33 1 952 44	37 10 827 19	12 15 323 -	30 - 790 25	18 573 4 816 213 667 6 019 340 036	89.4 96.5 82.6 92.8 78.5	24.1 20.0 23.1 32.2	5 140 442 40 405 1 345 58 663	664 - 10 325 162 17 427
COUNTY	9 691	98 806	6.9	25 314	28 534	1 792	869	266	657	340 036	78.3	13.0	36 003	17 427
Adams County Antelope County Arthur County 8anner County 8one County 8one County 8ox Butte County 8ox Butte County 8rown County 8trfalo County Chose County	569 124 4 2 148 267 18 77 728 85	4 885 1 679 79 188 137 1 324 2 763 551 659 6 250 878	12.2 12.0 2.7 3.6 12.5 5.5 1.5 3.4	2 137 211 15 23 30 140 435 50 54 6 317	1 742 391 26 41 38 289 645 120 161 3 310	84 21 2 2 3 2 94 2 7 172	39 4 - 2 - 1 35 2 5 109	14 6 - - 1 18 - - 13	31 11 2 - 3 3 - 41 - 2 50	19 138 5 122 319 559 448 4 367 8 207 1 965 2 487 20 731 2 895	81.2 77.5 83.7 87.7 85.3 76.1 84.0 72.1 79.8 83.3	15.6 9.9 13.8 12.0 15.8 9.4 13.0 9.9 11.3 23.7	3 198 852 35 79 76 796 1 393 356 436 3 241 482 744	931 268 9 13 17 263 356 132 150 821 154 185
Cherry County Cheyenne County Clay County User County Dawes County Dows County Dows County Doul County Doul County Franklin County Franklin County Franklin County Franklin County Garden County Garden County Garden County Gosper County Gosper County	588 165 162 236 131 305 25 25 141 13 66 66 32 22	1 117 1 788 1 347 2 236 1 624 4 016 455 478 1 295 627 630 1 012 391 380 348	2.6 5.3 2.7 2.9 4.3 - .4 5.2 1.8 1.3 2.7 - 5.6	120 360 243 268 1 611 672 33 66 175 91 133 137 51 35	300 448 367 574 850 1 062 91 122 359 171 160 215 93 108	6 15 25 23 62 84 2 5 11 16 4 10 12	-5 12 2 2 49 2 5 4 7 1 7 12 8	- 6 6 8 18 - 1 1 - 2 -	6 10 7 15 52 17 - 6 7 3 3 3	4 201 6 234 4 781 8 338 5 099 13 032 1 533 1 781 4 868 2 843 2 053 3 986 1 756 1 483 1 367	75.2 80.3 76.9 80.5 80.0 78.8 79.2 71.3 81.4 71.1 81.0 75.3 76.4 73.8 79.1	13.1 15.1 11.7 10.8 23.1 12.3 12.9 13.0 11.9 11.8 10.5 12.0 13.9	1 082 759 1 418 931 2 193 276 288 795 425 332 653 290 249 241	345 194 451 271 631 99 73 291 122 93 225 124 82 72
Gront Caunty Greeley County Hall County Hamilton Caunty Harlan County Hayes County Hitchcock Caunty Holt Caunty Hooker Caunty Howard County Howard County Sefferson County Kearney County Keith County Keya Paha Caunty Kimball Caunty	19 777 823 223 67 111 66 211 14 96 194 131 194 5	137 664 9 032 1 666 627 231 736 2 503 142 1 144 1 427 1 124 1 623 202 770	20.0 7.0 7.1 - 3.5 14.7 3.6 4.2 3.9 5.3 3.2	10 84 2 192 317 75 32 116 166 17 196 - 267 249 212 9	34 134 2 666 410 157 50 191 571 31 338 339 352 433 49	287 27 27 11 	157 111 10 - 3 1 - 16 12 27 27 - 2	- 38 1 - 2 - 4 20 8 -	- 92 15 1 - 10 19 - 8 8 16 7 -	507 1 939 30 976 5 752 2 713 840 2 480 8 057 561 3 945 6 101 4 436 5 688 720 2 829	89.5 78.9 79.3 79.9 80.9 80.6 80.4 76.1 79.5 75.2 75.1 80.3 81.5 76.8	14.6 11.5 14.6 13.0 12.9 10.7 12.1 12.8 13.5 17.9 13.1 8.1 12.7	73 364 5 869 911 497 137 417 1 362 106 742 964 625 1 038 118 519	30 106 1 704 226 196 46 458 433 42 215 345 146 321 48 159

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Persons	3 years and ove	er enrolled i	n school		Persons	16 to 19 ye	ears		Persons	25 years and	d over	Civilian vet years an	
County		Elementary schoo				Not enro	lled in school gradu		school			,		
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Preprimary school	Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	Totol	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Knox County Lincoln County Logan County Loup County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County Morrill County Nonce County Nuckolls County Perkins County	201 554 21 7 20 145 92 79 136	1 738 6 544 193 128 98 1 582 1 051 834 1 042 718	8.4 7.8 2.6 7.8 2.0 5.4 2.2 1.9 13.2	200 1 361 50 43 8 191 147 89 99 64	432 1 857 53 29 20 419 310 200 248 172	10 114 4 1 - 4 14 11 5 8	1 64 - - 4 5 9 1	3 9 2 - - 4 - 3 -	6 41 2 1 - - 5 2 1 6	6 575 20 676 538 471 368 5 317 3 632 2 854 4 038 2 233	71.1 81.4 82.9 78.3 78.0 77.0 74.1 71.0 74.2 79.0	8.8 14.2 13.4 9.8 9.0 11.7 10.7 10.7 10.1 16.7	1 211 4 111 78 77 38 1 045 599 504 752 398	392 1 115 25 15 295 183 152 238 121
Phelps County	192 147 695 174 281 28 620 97 52 20	1 744 1 554 6 132 1 058 2 078 421 7 096 1 335 782 302	2.9 20.3 26.9 1.8 6.4 - 2.8 1.5 .3 2.3	330 253 1 360 132 666 40 1 873 224 74 34	512 357 1 505 274 668 99 2 038 328 231 74	57 27 79 7 24 - 164 15 9	25 10 32 7 18 - 68 12 7	8 14 21 - - 34 1	24 3 26 - 6 - 62 2	6 446 5 049 18 222 3 893 7 551 1 336 23 315 4 477 2 438 1 062	85.0 73.8 79.5 81.0 82.2 79.4 74.3 74.4 72.2 77.1	15.5 9.1 12.8 12.4 14.9 10.1 13.9 15.5 11.4 17.8	1 017 828 3 118 621 1 246 216 3 877 889 444	315 246 747 242 354 66 1 136 291 146
Thayer County	117 5 131 68 7	1 165 204 910 732 200	8.5 8.9 5.0	200 17 102 91 23	293 54 256 197 48	12 2 15 5	7 15 - -	<u>-</u> -	5 2 - 5 -	4 676 543 3 537 3 058 594	72.7 78.8 75.7 74.0 79.0	10.2 11.4 11.6 10.3 12.1	807 77 555 534 113	315 19 200 198 20
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Columbus city	437 623 468 476 336 270	3 758 7 083 3 537 3 565 4 424 2 611	26.4 6.6 13.9 3.5 9.9 4.0	925 1 833 1 885 5 774 929 770	945 2 124 1 419 2 512 1 310 737	64 257 74 109 93 58	30 138 32 78 56 34	15 38 11 13 9	19 81 31 18 28	12 164 24 916 14 688 12 505 14 277 8 817	80.1 79.0 81.0 84.7 79.6 71.4	15.0 14.6 16.5 28.9 14.2 14.6	2 077 4 714 2 446 1 861 2 785 1 342	557 1 487 769 513 809 405

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

(Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

		Own children	under 6 years in families and	subromilies, all parents in hausehald in labor force	96 003	379 491 798 658 599 613	2 411 1 408 12 794 2 472 785	161 533 780 1 106 870	339 520 904 818 816	762 381 1564 723		1 793 1 180 19 878 635	30 327	1 872 1 873 1 875 1 875
	6 years			Percent in labar force	71.1	662 7.33 8.74 7.44 7.44 7.44 7.44 7.44 7.44 7.44	7.00 81.0 78.5 74.7 78.5 78.5 72.4	65.7 66.2 80.1 70.5 75.2	7.22 7.22 7.22 8.32 7.28	81.2 75.7 74.7 80.0	67.8 70.8 67.2	68.1 54.9 70.4 71.6	6.69	6 53 7 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	Females with o			Total	100 323 32 804	467 885 835 771 771 601 198	2 373 1 332 1 332 13 288 2 4 16 2 4 16 8 12	166 636 700 1 122 799	466 510 937 939 900	771 1 418 12 094 1 598		2 084 1 287 20 693 633	31 758	1 755 471 247 476 476 476 476 476 476 476 476 476 4
		or more weeks in 1989	Vilonally	worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	503 625 167 779		10 168 6 158 6 158 73 345 73 443 72 222 4 409			3 500 6 888 65 315 6 985		11 751 3 587 108 917 3 686		9 145 2 071 2 204 3 743 3 743 1 988 1 262 1 988
	Worked in 1989	Worked 40 or 19		Total	688 752 233 089	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	14 250 103 264 103 264 14 009 3 099 6 126	1 283 3 640 5 170 7 777 6 574	2 673 2 039 7 645 3 788 5 978	4 970 9 708 93 087 9 412		15 418 4 476 149 028 4 858		12 724 2 947 2 947 2 80 2 80 2 640 5 017 1 366 1 673 2 572
				Total	899 581 306 728		13 004 12 508 13 012 13 012 17 908 7 809		3 457 3 146 9 612 5 841 8 023	6 452 13 051 12 011 12 011		19 145 5 603 191 482 6 256		16 802 3 729 3 729 3 848 6 902 1 871 2 2 869 3 400
			to work	Percent using public transportation	1.0	-1-411-	- 1 V 4 O L 1 S	1141-	ww: 1 vi	6 1 4 6 6 1 4 4 6	2.7	1.0 2.3 3.2 4.	-	11161144
over		kers	f transpartation to	Percent in carpools	11.2	01.1.3 7.8.8 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	2010 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 13.0 13.0	13.9 11.6 12.0 12.0 12.0	9.6 7.11.7 9.0 9.0	14.2 11.6 12.5 8.9	11.4	12.6 15.3 10.7	8.6	2.6.8.2.7.7.7.8.8.2.7.7.7.8.8.3.7.7.7.8.8.3.7.7.7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1
Persons 16 years and		Workers	Means of	Percent using car, truck, or van	87.3 86.0	82.7 87.33 77.63 76.0 76.0 77.63	9888 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	71.2 84.2 84.3 84.3 80.5	79.3 82.3 87.6 75.5 81.9	90.6 92.9 88.4 92.0	92.5 91.1 94.0	93.7 90.1 90.2 95.2	84.0	646.446.646.646.646.646.646.646.646.646
Persor	force			Total	775 085 262 180		16 256 10 774 2 163 115 985 16 049 3 659 6 659			5 762 11 248 104 690 10 932	3 519 210 358 55 185	17 165 5 215 166 449 5 520		14 202 3 242 2 243 3 393 3 393 2 4863 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Labor	bor force		Percent un- employed	3.7	888-8-40 888848860	.446. 8.8.8.9.9. -8.6. 8.4 – 6.8.	3.5 2.2.2 2.2.2 8.7.2 8.7.2	3.1 11.4 3.3 3.0 3.0	3.2.0 3.6.0 3.0 1.0	9.4.9 9.8 8.8	4.3 7.5 4.7 2.9	3.4	4.94.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99
		Civilian labor		Total	802 139 274 624		17 218 11 206 2 275 121 674 16 747 7 001		2 996 2 651 8 863 4 639 7 025	5 962 12 013 110 085 11 378				14 907 3 344 3 344 403 403 2 973 2 1 1 27 2 1 27 3 004
		abor force		Female	60.3	5.52 5.52 5.52 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.53	5.52 6.65 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75	45.2 46.6 57.7 60.6	55.9 50.1 59.6 55.7 55.7	58.2 67.1 62.6 64.9	58.9 63.7 70.9	69.5 64.2 61.8 72.7	55.3	C48888488484848484848484848
		Percent in labor force		Total	68.3	25.25.86.55 25.25.95.55 25.25.95.55 25.25.95 25.25.95 25.25	250 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254	28,52,53 6,63,53 8,63,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8,0 8	67.9 70.5 63.6 64.6 64.6	61.8 65.7 73.0 71.1	67.8 70.5 79.3	77.7 82.2 68.4 77.8	7.73	68788788 68788788 68788788 68788 68788 688 688 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 688
				Female	621 203 208 498	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	13 999 13 999 1427 1 924 12 5318 12 535 5 820	1 361 4 129 5 196 6 851 5 926	2 230 2 401 6 472 3 775 5 737	5 386 9 856 78 427 8 501	2 863 167 097 36 514	11 895 2 933 138 315 3 707	206 231	12 128 3 005 177 2 259 2 4 8 39 4 8 39 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
				Totol	1 192 803 403 342	5 959 6 244 10 244 7 301 7 556 12 095	2 385 2 385 17 862 3 643 167 667 24 157 6 206 10 948	2 638 7 734 9 888 13 559 11 755	4 416 4 688 12 582 7 309 10 867	9 702 18 320 151 346 16 008	5 541 315 962 72 888	23 330 6 550 259 227 7 370	395 070	22 983 3774 3774 503 623 623 623 623 623 623 623 623 623 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 7
	Congressional District	County Place and [In Selected	States County Subdivision (10,000 or	More Persons]	The State	Burl County Burl County Burler County Cass County, (pt.) Ceder County Collex County Cuning County Cuning County Cuning County Cuning County	Oodge County Coge County Gage County Lancaster County Madison County Memble County Other County Other County Other County Other County Other County	Pownee County Richardson County Soline County Sounders County Seward County	Stanton Gounty Muston Gounty Weshington Gounty Wayne Gounty York County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city Osivity 2	COUNTY Cass County (pt.) Deuglas County Sarpy County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bellewe dry Offurt ARB West COP Ombod offur Popilion dry	COUNTY	Antelope County Antelope County Arthur County Arthur County Boiner County Bloine County Boone County Boy Boy County Boy County Brown County Brown County Brown County Brown County Cherry Cherr

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con. (Date based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Modest of Intropoperation to work Modest of Intropoperation to	State					P. Para	Persons 16 years and over	Vale		3			Females with o	wn children	
Column	County County		Pernett in lot	or froms		-	Hotel	5			Vorked 40 or m	ore weeks in	9 Japun	years	
March Marc	States County						Means of	fronsportation to v	Ę		≊	:			Own children under 6 years
######################################	Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			fomol			Percen		rcent using ublic frans-	ļ		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50	;	Percent in	in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in
######################################	District 3—Con.			amuja			_	1	рочено	D.O.I		To 32 weeks	Total	labor force	abor force
	COUNTY — Con. Cheyenne County — County	114 388 2		59.7	746 255	40		8.6 4.6	44		4 029 2 885		578	80.8	697 368
	Custer County Dawes County Dawson County	295 999 979 7		2.88.5 2.88.5 2.88.5	240 1140 1160 1160	nno		2015 2007	-:41				- 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	73.7	1 500 1 081
1000000000000000000000000000000000000	Devel County Dundy County Finance County Franklin County	6%5 6%5 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123		4474	35.13 35.13	-0-		8.07.8 8.03.8 1.3.8	-, I I c		1 086 2 772	837 837 2 050	3348	5.037 5.037 5.04.33	38,118
1	Frontier County	320		77.3	206	(796. 9.6	7 1		231	 855 5	169	75.7	180
100 100	runds county Garden County Garfiel County Gosper County	535 663 514		53.9 5.0.9 5.0.9	200 200 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	~-		0 10 0 0 0 4 4	1111		2 959 913 841	- 86.74.6	267 119 112 93	26.9 73.2 7	209 150 107 8
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	Grant County Greeley County Hall County	174		7.25	1388	-5		5.5.4 5.4.6	1110				28.25	24.5. 5.0.6.	214 %
1,000 1,00	Hamilton County Harlan County Hayes County	521 975 1		388.84 447.8	377 826 515	4-		9.7.8 8.6	7 1 – 89				203 204 204 204 204 204 204	4.57.62	3 32/ 616 199 51
1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	Hitchcock County	791 1 109 4		51.1		- 5		7.5			1 354 4 942		7,1	68.4	191
1,000 1,00	Howard County Jefferson County	37.20	62.8	54.5		040		3	ó.∕ó. I				378 572 572	72.7	4 % 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 70 3 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	Keth County Keth County Keth County Kindal County	796 796 105	65.1.8 61.9 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	60.6 43.7 54.5 54.5		04 -		9.60 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	1117				\$12.4 \$4.74	25.40 	928 828 828 828 828
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Knox County	301 3		(8, 2	316	-4 -		9.7	₹-: ¬				500	74.2	524
1,000 1,00	Logan County Logan County Math. County	212 213 213 213 213		40.05	3262	<u>*</u>		9.9.E.	यं।।				2 088 56 37	2,4,2,5 - 6,4,2,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5	- 84 E
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	Merrick County Morrill County	050		4, 2, 4, 8 4, 2, 4, 8	2022	.03		4.0.0 4.0.0 4.0.0	1 ကံယံ∙				203 308 308	23.9 53.9 53.9	244 249 249
1,000 1,00	Nance County Nuckolls County Perkins County Pheles County	4447		22.2 48.3 7.6.5 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.	505 505 72 72 73	- 0 - 7		_ 8,4,0 U. 40,80,8					284 223 223	76.8 70.7 61.4	274 274 167
4 334 2 55 61.3 51.0 2 669 4.8 1.6	Pierce County	734 2 356 10		50.8	520 094	. E.4		10.6	: 11				469 2 186	68.0	501
26 895 14 355 64.0 55.3 17 247 5.1 16 37 90.0 10.0 3 891 13 815 10 117 1 954 63.0 2 806 1 435 64.0 455.3 17 247 5.1 16.4 2 895 18 815 10 117 1 954 63.0 2 806 1 407 589 53.6 2 895 77.6 10.0 2 868 358 445 77 64.9 2 800 1 407 589 53.6 1 62.2 2 978 77.6 10.9 2 868 358 445 77 64.9	Polk County Red Willow County Rock County	336 801 489 489	61.3 66.7 66.2	58.6 53.5	659 866 985	2.2		8.8 7.11 7.17	1-, 1				338 703 99		349 711 84
	Scotts Bluff County Sheridan Caunty Sherman County	985 14 066 2 820 1	286.6 28.6 29.4 20.4 20.4	55.3 49.7 53.6	247 054 662	- 7 2		10.0 12.9 14.9	હાંબં ા				1 954 346 192		1 678 309 171
3 991 2 099 66.3 55.1 2 648 2.7 1 735 5.5 5.5 4 2 884 2 294 1 638 334 75.3 14215 7 511 71.3 64.2 10 120 2.3 9 785 91.7 10.9 - 10 865 8 648 6 559 1 348 77.7 19 86. 10 241 65. 544 63.0 55. 5.5 1 1 596 43.7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sioux County Thayer County Thomas County	183 178 2 621	65.9 59.9 63.3	53.9 52.0 52.0	780 393	2		9.0 9.0 1.8	101			1 816 222	336 45		370 43
IVISION 14 215 7 511 71.3 64.2 10 120 2.3 9 785 91.7 10.9 - 10 865 8 648 6 559 1 348 77.7 29 431 15 544 69.8 63.7 20 510 4.1 19 432 92.6 10.1 .1 22 045 17 143 12 662 2 522 77.4 17 941 9 622 64.9 15 94 44 11 004 90.9 10.1 .1 22 045 17 143 12 662 2 522 77.4 17 941 9 622 64.9 15 96 13 79 90.9 10.1 .1 22 045 17 143 12 662 2 522 77.4 19 26 10 65 3.9 13 156 90.9 10.8 .1 18 97 6 906 1322 77.1 10 799 63.0 5 977 88.9 10.6 .2 6 871 5 993 3 613 771 64.1	Valley Gounty Webster County Wheeler County	991 2 384 1 672	66.3 63.8 63.8	55.1 43.6 49.2		- 12		1.1 1.1	411			1 638	23 35 23 35 24 25 25 35 26 25 26 2		281 207 43
14 215 7 511 71.3 64.2 10 120 2.3 9 785 91.7 10.9 - 10 865 8 648 6 559 1 348 77.7 12 943 15 564 64.8 6.5 11 586 4.4 11 604 90.9 10.1 - 10 865 17 43 12 662 2 522 77.4 17 2 943 9 62 10 20 1.0 1.2 17 7 143 12 662 2 522 77.4 17 2 94 9 62 10 20 1.0	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
16 778 9 024 63.7 53.8 6 428 5.6 5 977 88.9 10.6 .2 6 871 5 093 3 613 771 64.1	Columbus city Grond Island city Hostings city Kearney city	215 7 431 15 941 9 286 10		64.2 53.7 66.9	120 510 596 879	⋄ ♥=5		0.00 0.00 0.8 0.8	1-,1-					77.7	1 459 2 710 1 450 1 537
	North Platte city	798 9 227 5		53.8	676 428	5.2		10.6	46.61					64.1	

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State			itutionolized				Civilion nor	ninstitutionolize ov		5 yeors ond			of civilion nor	
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States]		Percent wi	ith o work bility		vith o mobilit core limitotion			Percent with	h o mobility o	or self-core				
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Totol	Total	Prevented from working	Totol	Mobility limitotion	Self-core limitotion	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	A work disobility	No work disobility	A mobility limitotion	No mobility
The State	949 788	7.1	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.1	204 941	15.0	11.5	8.5	50.2	83.4	28.7 32.1	81.8 82.4
District 1	322 443	6.8	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.9	71 060	15.2	11.4	9.0	50.6	84.0	32.1	02.4
Burt County	4 251 4 674 8 287 5 357 4 927 5 473 10 059 3 340 20 314 13 145	8.0 6.6 5.9 4.7 4.0 6.6 9.7 5.9 8.1 9.8	3.6 3.1 2.3 1.5 1.1 2.4 5.0 2.6 3.7 5.1	2.0 4.4 3.5 3.6 .8 1.5 3.9 2.2 2.6 3.7	1.6 2.1 1.4 .8 .3 .9 2.0 1.5 1.5	1.3 3.7 2.8 3.2 .8 .8 2.8 1.0 1.6 3.0	1 532 1 597 1 783 1 713 1 722 1 856 1 754 1 132 5 486 4 049	11.4 18.7 15.3 14.1 7.7 10.0 13.9 11.0 15.8 18.5	9.6 13.2 11.4 8.6 5.3 8.7 10.4 10.3 12.1 12.6	6.2 11.5 7.6 10.4 4.3 5.3 8.3 4.3 9.7	41.0 47.7 50.4 53.9 57.8 57.7 41.2 47.2 44.7 40.7	77.8 81.5 82.7 80.7 82.9 82.8 86.3 83.4 84.4 84.5	27.9 46.4 38.5 23.3 17.6 53.1 19.7 43.1 22.1 8.4	75.7 79.9 81.4 79.9 82.1 81.4 83.2 81.9 82.1 81.5
Johnson County Loncoster County Modison County Nemoho County Oroe County Pownee County Soline County Soline County Sounders County Sounders County Seword County	2 538 142 152 19 213 4 695 7 982 1 688 5 358 7 255 10 613 9 246	8.2 6.4 6.6 8.3 7.5 9.2 9.3 8.2 6.6 6.0	4.2 2.1 2.9 3.4 4.1 4.0 3.2 2.6 2.1	4.2 2.3 2.0 5.0 3.6 3.3 3.7 3.4 2.3	2.0 1.2 1.0 .9 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.5	3.0 1.6 1.3 4.5 2.6 2.3 3.0 2.2 2.7 1.7	1 019 21 834 4 218 1 392 2 621 885 2 127 2 347 2 688 2 176	15.1 15.7 11.2 18.6 15.5 15.5 16.1 16.8 17.1	10.2 12.3 9.1 15.1 11.1 9.7 11.0 11.7 11.8 12.9	9.4 8.9 6.2 9.8 10.7 9.7 9.7 11.1 11.2	46.2 56.2 47.5 45.4 38.8 33.5 48.9 52.3 50.6 53.8	84.8 85.2 86.3 78.1 85.3 79.7 79.5 83.8 82.6 84.2	25.5 37.0 30.6 45.2 15.8 39.3 31.9 55.7 38.5 24.6	82.8 84.0 84.3 75.7 83.1 76.1 77.4 81.6 81.1 82.8
Stonton County Thurston County Woshington County Woyne County York County	3 649 3 721 10 293 5 973 8 240	6.9 8.3 5.7 4.7 6.6	1.8 4.9 2.5 2.0 2.8	1.0 5.5 2.8 1.0 2.8	.8 2.4 1.5 .6 1.5	.9 4.2 2.3 .5 1.9	691 871 2 067 1 231 2 269	10.0 19.9 16.0 9.1 17.4	9.0 14.9 12.1 9.1 10.2	3.8 11.4 9.2 3.2 11.8	60.6 30.7 53.8 51.1 45.9	78.5 71.4 84.7 75.3 83.5	31.0 12.4 37.7 15.2 32.8	77.7 69.4 83.7 74.5 81.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city————————————————————————————————————	6 749 14 194 128 632 12 952	8.9 8.8 6.5 7.2	5.0 4.1 2.2 3.4	2.5 2.8 2.3 2.3	1.5 1.7 1.2 1.2	1.9 1.6 1.6 1.4	2 441 3 798 19 730 2 806	17.5 18.5 16.0 11.9	12.6 13.8 12.6 9.4	11.4 11.7 9.1 6.9	37.8 45.8 56.7 47.3	87.8 85.5 85.3 87.6	11.9 23.8 38.2 31.2	84.5 83.0 84.0 85.4
District 2	326 523	7.1	3.0	3.3	1.6	2.4	49 254	18.1	13.6	10.2	49.8	83.8	25.8	82.3
Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sarpy County	4 164 264 546 57 813	7.8 7.3 6.0	2.9 3.3 1.7	3.2 3.5 2.6	1.8 1.6 1.3	2.1 2.5 1.8	752 44 023 4 479	25.4 18.1 16.8	18.6 13.6 12.7	15.8 10.2 9.4	53.8 47.7 61.1	80.3 84.2 82.5	25.3 24.1 35.3	79.2 82.5 81.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8ellevue city	18 123	7.0	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	2 025	16.0	11.3	8.4	68.7	82.4	46.8	82.0
Offutt AFB West CDP	3 088 212 603 5 932 300 822	3.6 8.2 5.7	.5 3.7 1.3	1.9 3.9 2.0	1.1 1.9 1.2	1.4 2.8 1.4 2.0	40 284 624 84 627	18.3 15.4 13.1	13.9 9.1 10.5	10.5 10.4 7.2	39.1 46.6 66.1 50.3	63.2 83.6 84.1 82.3	21.2 23.2 38.6 28.8	62.7 81.6 83.6 80.6
COUNTY	300 622	7.0	3.1	2.7	1,4	2.0	04 027	15.1	10.5	7.2	30.0	52.0		
Adoms County Antelope County Arthur County Bonner County Bloine County Boose County Box Butle County Box Butle County Boy Boy Butle County Boy Brown County Brown County	17 556 4 221 277 495 397 3 565 7 541 1 443 1 977 24 082	6.2 6.9 5.8 6.7 7.3 7.3 5.9 8.0 7.0 5.7	2.3 2.7 4.0 3.4 1.8 2.8 2.3 4.1 3.9 2.1	3.2 3.0 1.4 3.2 1.3 1.9 2.8 1.6 1.9 2.7	1.0 1.4 1.4 1.8 1.0 1.2 7 1.4 1.3	2.7 2.5 - 1.8 8 1.1 2.5 1.1 1.4 2.3	4 514 1 465 85 128 113 1 228 1 595 648 732 4 199	16.1 12.6 4.7 9.4 12.4 10.3 17.1 5.2 9.6 15.2	11.5 11.0 4.7 6.3 12.4 9.1 12.2 4.9 9.3 12.4	10.4 5.7 4.7 3.1 2.7 3.5 10.5 1.4 5.9 6.8	55.7 44.8 18.8 36.4 65.5 55.0 48.3 42.6 37.0 53.2	83.5 76.4 75.5 79.2 84.0 78.1 80.4 71.6 78.3 83.3	17.8 35.0 55.6 35.7 25.0 25.0 16.0 43.5	82.4 74.8 73.3 76.7 83.5 76.9 78.9 69.9 76.2 81.9
Chose County Cherry County Cleyenne County Clay County Custer County Dawes County Dowson County Devel County Devel County Fillmore County Fillmore County	2 389 3 643 5 406 3 981 6 574 5 578 11 474 1 182 1 402 3 859	6.3 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.5 7.2 7.5 5.8 5.4 6.1	2.8 3.8 2.9 3.6 3.5 2.8 2.4 2.5 2.3 2.3	3.0 3.2 3.4 1.7 2.6 2.4 1.9 .5	.8 1.9 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.1 .5	.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 8 2.0 2.1 .8 -	737 1 003 1 592 1 251 2 475 1 315 3 206 484 538 1 358	5.8 12.9 13.9 15.3 9.5 12.5 11.7 11.0 7.4 - 15.2	5.3 10.7 11.1 10.8 7.8 10.9 9.0 10.7 6.7 12.1	2.8 7.4 6.1 9.0 4.8 5.9 6.2 5.6 5.2 8.8	46.4 43.9 54.4 47.4 50.3 46.0 58.7 50.7 53.9 54.3	78.3 79.3 84.7 78.6 81.4 73.7 84.4 79.7 81.1 80.4	30.0 41.4 33.3 23.5 30.1 36.5 36.0 15.4 42.9 8.8	76.7 77.1 82.8 76.7 79.4 72.2 83.1 78.7 79.9
Fronklin County Frontier County Furnos County Gorden County Gorfield County Gorfield County Gront County Grounty Grounty Grounty Holl County Holl County	2 075 1 758 2 817 1 345 1 148 1 099 450 1 537 29 240 5 078	9.0 4.7 11.8 6.7 6.3 7.8 5.8 7.5 7.9 7.2	3.0 3.0 4.9 2.2 3.0 1.6 1.6 2.7 3.4 2.2	3.2 1.0 3.2 1.5 2.0 2.1 .4 1.4 2.9 1.7	3.0 .9 2.0 .7 1.8 .5 .4 1.2 1.3	2.8 .5 1.7 1.1 1.0 1.6 - .8 2.1	953 515 1 315 525 440 355 118 571 6 144 1 224	14.8 5.4 11.9 7.4 8.9 6.5 11.0 10.2 17.1 8.6	12.8 5.4 10.8 4.4 8.0 5.1 11.0 8.4 12.9 8.2	6.5 1.6 4.3 5.5 6.4 2.3 5.9 3.7 10.4 3.8	47.3 31.7 48.2 57.8 45.8 70.9 65.4 59.5 49.6 58.7	75.8 83.6 81.8 83.4 85.5 76.2 83.4 86.7 84.5	41.9 12.5 26.3 40.0 9.5 — 15.8 19.0 64.2	74.2 81.8 78.9 82.0 82.3 84.7 75.9 82.4 84.6 82.9
Horion County Hoyes County Hitchcock County Holf County Hooker County Howard County Jefferson County Kearney County Keith County Keyo Poho County	2 058 698 1 965 6 902 398 3 380 4 702 3 890 4 974 579	7.3 6.2 7.2 8.2 4.0 7.3 9.7 9.5 8.0 4.3	2.1 1.3 2.9 4.1 1.5 2.8 2.9 4.9 3.4	1.8 .3 1.8 2.1 - 7.7 4.7 4.6 3.3 .3	1.3 .3 .9 2.1 - 1.3 2.8 4.3 2.2	1.5 .3 1.1 1.8 - 6.8 3.8 3.8 1.9	859 220 742 2 011 18B 1 082 1 939 1 059 1 367 217		9.9 4.1 10.8 8.2 18.1 10.4 13.2 7.9 13.1 4.6	5.0 1.4 5.7 4.2 8.5 8.7 10.9 3.8 7.1 1.8	64.7 72.1 45.1 44.4 62.5 56.9 66.7 40.3 50.0 32.0	83.1 68.7 78.3 80.8 83.0 79.2 84.7 81.2 86.7 74.9	65.4 - 27.8 27.1 - 17.8 63.9 9.6 25.2	82.0 69.1 76.4 78.9 82.2 78.4 83.5 80.3 85.1 73.3

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

State Congressional District	Civ	vilian naninsti	tutianalized	persons 16 f	to 64 years		Civilian nor	ninstitutianalize av		years and			of civilian non ta 64 years v	
County Place and [In Selected States]		Percent wit disab			vith a mabilit core limitotia			Percent with	a mobility of limitation	or self-care		ť		
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Tatal	Tatal	Prevented from warking	Tatal	Mability limitatian	Self-care limitation	Tatal	Tatal	Mability limitation	Self-care limitation	A wark disability	Na work disability	A mability limitation	Na mability limitatian
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kimball County	2 318 5 006 19 025 486 387 294 4 592 3 082 2 301 3 085	7.5 7.6 8.4 9.1 8.0 9.9 7.0 9.9 8.2 8.5	3.4 3.3 3.9 4.5 2.8 - 3.0 4.2 3.0	2.1 1.9 3.1 3.5 2.8 2.0 1.6 2.2 1.5 3.8	1.4 1.5 1.7 .4 1.0 2.0 1.1 1.8 1.0 2.0	1.0 .9 2.3 3.5 2.3 1.4 1.0 1.4 .7	716 2 059 4 638 134 128 108 1 272 929 706 1 249	15.2 12.1 13.8 17.2 12.5 18.5 9.7 15.1 10.1	10.3 10.7 10.7 17.2 9.4 18.5 8.7 14.0 8.2	9.1 5.2 8.1 7.5 9.4 — 3.9 6.9 5.7 5.2	36.4 47.5 43.4 40.9 58.1 69.0 51.3 45.2 45.2 37.5	80.6 80.5 81.3 78.1 77.2 82.6 82.5 78.5 83.9 80.3	15.6 35.6 25.0 — 100.0 21.2 21.1	78.2 78.6 79.0 75.0 76.5 80.9 81.0 76.3 81.6
Perkins County	1 789	6.1	2.0	1.2	1.2		634	12.9	12.6	8.5	56.4	75.5	45.5	74.7
Phelps County Pierce County Pierce County Poltate County Polk County Rod Willow County Scotts Bluff County Sheridan County Sheridan County Sherman County	5 621 4 211 17 342 3 027 6 771 1 122 21 140 3 633 2 028	7.7 5.3 7.3 6.5 7.6 7.3 9.5 7.0 8.9	2.5 2.6 2.8 2.4 3.1 3.0 4.1 3.3	1.5 6.2 2.1 1.0 4.7 1.7 2.6 2.4 1.6	1.2 1.5 1.1 .6 1.9 .7 1.5 1.5	.8 .8 5.7 1.4 .4 4.3 1.7 1.7 1.7	1 483 1 385 3 771 1 149 1 891 357 5 311 1 287 732	13.1 14.7 11.3 7.7 17.3 9.5 15.5 15.2	9.0 8.9 9.1 7.5 13.3 7.6 10.6 13.8 9.7	6.9 10.1 5.9 2.2 10.9 6.4 10.2 7.8 5.3	63.4 41.4 52.8 53.6 52.0 47.6 46.9 41.0 51.7	86.8 80.5 85.9 82.3 85.1 78.7 81.4 79.0 77.9	32.8 27.0 51.0 10.5 24.6 25.0 27.8 24.1 32.0	85.6 79.2 83.9 80.9 83.7 76.8 78.9 77.1 76.1
Sioux County	932 3 448 495 2 798 2 222 532	6.4 8.3 9.1 6.6 9.5 4.7	2.6 3.1 4.8 2.0 4.5	3.4 3.1 4.4 2.0 2.6 1.1	1.5 2.1 1.4 1.3 2.4	2.3 2.9 4.2 1.9 1.4 1.1	251 1 571 126 1 093 997 140	14.3 16.3 10.3 11.3 6.9 13.6	12.0 12.7 4.8 11.3 5.9 8.6	4.8 10.9 8.7 4.7 4.0 10.0	51.7 57.1 35.6 65.4 46.7 56.0	76.9 84.4 79.3 85.6 75.4 73.4	12.3 14.3 28.6 25.9	76.5 83.6 76.2 85.0 73.9 72.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbus city	11 349 23 390 13 452 16 502 13 125 7 899	7.8 8.6 6.5 5.4 9.2 10.0	2.7 3.7 2.3 1.8 4.4 4.4	2.6 2.6 3.5 3.0 4.1 3.4	1.2 1.4 1.0 .9 2.2 2.1	2.0 1.8 3.0 2.7 3.1 2.5	2 623 5 016 3 652 2 429 3 283 2 128	13.6 17.6 16.7 20.1 16.5 18.8	10.9 13.7 12.0 15.8 12.5 12.8	7.2 10.6 10.5 9.1 9.7 12.8	53.9 49.1 56.6 56.6 42.0 49.1	88.6 87.6 84.8 83.5 82.1 81.5	60.3 18.4 15.0 51.7 25.6 30.7	86.2 85.2 83.6 82.4 79.6 79.3

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District		Medion inco	ome in 1989	(dollors)			Persons	s for whom po	verty stotu	s is determined				Families with in 1989 below ty leve	w pover-
County								Income	in 1989 be	elow poverty le	vel	-			
Place and [In Selected States] County	Per					All oge	es		Reloted	children		Persons 65 ye over	ears ond		
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	copito			Non- fomily				. Under 1B	years	5 to 17 y	eors				Percent
more Persons;	in 1989 (dollors)	House- holds	Fomilies	house- holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	of oll fomilies
The State	12 452 12 OBB	26 016 25 763	31 634 31 546	14 267 14 007	1 530 947 504 717	170 616 54 9B2	11.1 10.9	57 026 15 B04	13.5 11.7	36 560 10 115	12.0 10.5	25 032 B 307	12.2 11.7	33 509 10 096	8.0 7.3
COUNTY															
Burt County Butler County Coss County (pt.)	10 030 11 662 12 415	21 061 23 267 30 227	25 016 2B 151 33 153	11 215 11 563 16 267	7 655 8 411 13 669	1 14B 964 1 006	15.0 11.5 7.4	422 267 310	20.5 11.3 B.0	304 175 191	19.8 10.0 6.8	210 268 200	13.7 16.8 11.2	262 217 221	11.8 9.2 5.6
Cedor CountyColfox County	B 978 10 1B0	21 014 22 140	25 019 26 956	9 902 10 B71	9 903 B 926	1 306 947	13.2 10.6	442 268	14.0 10.7	347 161	15.1 9.0	314 294	18.3 17.1	281 179	10.5 7.4
Cuming County Dokoto County Dixon County	10 171 10 635 9 074	21 623 25 397 20 047	25 949 29 319 25 218	11 022 12 364 9 232	9 891 16 397 6 014	961 1 916 883	9.7 11.7 14.7	315 729 2B1	11.1 14.B 16.4	240 465 19B	11.4 13.1 15.8	210 220 168	11.3 12.5 14.8	178 436 189	6.5 9.7 11.2
Dodge County	11 63B 11 099	24 817 22 B76	30 444 2B 123	12 525 11 403	33 325 22 139	2 974 3 153	8.9 14.2	907 945	10.2 17.3	577 601	B.9 15.2	55B 420	10.2	598 616	6.3 9.8
Johnson County Loncoster County	11 229 13 B03	19 925 2B 909	24 949 36 467	11 447 16 377	4 584 202 974	555 21 340	12.1 10.5	170 5 029	15.0 10.0	130 2 986	15.0 B.5	136 1 905	13.3 8.7	3 222 500	8.5 6.0
Modison County Nemoho County Otoe County	11 054 11 343 10 990	24 461 22 3B3 23 1B9	29 760 29 654 2B 627	12 529 9 658 11 607	31 648 7 416 13 B77	3 19B 942 1 604	10.1 12.7 11.6	919 234 510	9.9 12.1 14.0	643 142 332	9.7 10.0 12.4	652 215 401	15.5 15.4 15.3	582 187 329	6.9 8.8 8.5
Pawnee CountyRichordson County	9 316 9 943	1B 2B6 19 521	23 072 24 520	8 809 10 55B	3 232 9 637	514 1 248	15.9 13.0	125 317	16.5 12.8	90 185	16.2 10.4	155 32 6	17.5 15.3	126 285 285	12.9 10.4
Saline CountySaunders CountySeword County	10 732 11 115 11 154	24 455 26 058 27 200	29 246 30 196 32 07B	13 187 13 068 13 872	11 B33 1B 010 14 234	1 2B8 1 731 1 309	10.9 9.6 9.2	374 610 471	12.0 11.9 11.9	263 417 322	11.5 11.1 11.1	317 300 189	13.5 11.2 8.7	360 245	8.6 7.1 6.1
Stonton County Thurston County	9 B61 7 940	24 375 1B 5BB	28 607 21 089	11 332 11 660	6 137 6 B10	B26 2 107	13.5 30.9	321 1 003	15.B 41.9	198 636	13.4 38.6	123 167	17.8 19.2	181 433	10.6 25.7
Woshington County Wayne County York County	13 132 9 128 11 434	29 B05 20 956 25 722	34 887 26 027 30 6B1	15 017 11 541 14 655	16 030 B 172 13 793	906 1 244 912	5.7 15.2 6.6	235 339 261	5.2 15.3 6.6	146 231 4 135	4.2 14.6 4.8	179 155 225	8.7 12.6 9.9	189 205 178	4.2 9.2 4.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	11 454	23 /22	30 001	14 055	13 773	712	0.0	201	0.0	103	4.0		,		
Beatrice city	11 565 11 504	22 643 24 768	27 906 30 945	11 491 12 B30	. 11 865 22 775	1 56B 2 131	13.2 9.4	579 645	20.1 11.0	394 417	19.2 9.8	21B 345	8.9 9.1	340 405	9.9 6.3 6.5
Lincoln city Norfolk city	13 720 11 43B	2B 056 24 91B	36 074 31 020	16 34B 12 479	1B1 990 20 948	20 521 1 9B5	11.3 9.5	4 B11 461	10.9 7.8	2 B08 304	9.2 7.3	1 778 417	9.0 14.9	3 065 300	5.4
District 2	14 322	30 889	37 128	17 568	514 985	, 49 103	9.5	18 493	12.8	11 342	11.2	4 811	9.8	9 809	7.2
County (pt.)	10 656	25 739	30 267	13 002	7 2B5	616	8.5	193	9.0	101	6.6	78	10.4	123	6.2
Douglos CountySarpy County	14 644 13 284	29 857 35 575	36 952 3B 315	17 127 22 169	406 891 100 B09	43 964 4 523	10.B 4.5	16 453 1 847	15.0 5.6	10 020 1 221	13.0 5.3	4 466 267	10.1 6.0	8 700 986	8.1 3.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bellevue city	13 540	31 923	35 749	20 934	30 800	1 757	5.7	633	7.6	435	7.3	158	7.8	365	4.3
Offutt AFB West CDP Omoho city Popillion city	7 64B 13 957 14 707	24 724 26 927 42 796	24 616 34 070 46 993	21 667 16 482 19 187	9 787 327 507 10 177	370 41 357 282	3.B 12.6 2.8	207 15 516 103	4.5 18.5 3.1	90 9 380 66	3.1 16.0 2.5	4 286	10.6 1.1	8B 8 152 57	4.3 3.4 9.6 2.1
District 3	10 942	22 344	27 357	11 625	511 245	66 531	13.0	22 729	15.8	15 103	14.3	11 914	14.1	13 604	9.5
COUNTY	10 /50	24 200	20, 400	12 240	27.0/2	2 702	0.0	917	12.5	597	11.4	544	12.1	481	6.1
Adoms County Antelope County Arthur County	12 650 9 221 9 094	24 399 18 447 19 03B	30 422 21 839 21 154	12 240 8 B85 10 714	27 963 7 B79 461	2 782 1 525 53	9.9 19.4 11.5	572	12.5 23.4 18.6	385 11	21.5 14.3	299 1	20.4 1.2	317	14.5 8.5
Bloine County	9 120 9 681	22 176 19 716	24 333 23 229 26 376	9 1B3 12 000	852 675	186 155 929 1 515	21.8 23.0	73 70	29.1 38.7 15.8	49 49 199	26.5 35.0 14.2	7 23 221	5.5 20.4 18.0	50 26	18.7 13.9 10.1 9.8
Boone County Box Butte County Boyd County	10 062 11 BB0 B 979	21 653 26 493 16 329	31 650 20 000	9 275 12 659 9 333	6 547 12 903 2 767	1 515 623	14.2 11.7 22.5	21 73 70 306 568 222 227 1 07B	13.7 29.4	370 166	12.1 28.5	240 130	15.0 20.1	12 50 26 182 345 145 153 727	18.4
Brown CountyBuffolo County	9 209 11 190	17 067 23 9 99	21 265 30 B01	8 500 12 260	3 5B9 34 676	623 675 4 B6B	18.8 14.0	227 1 07B	23.1 11.5	143 709	19.5 10.6	168 569	23.0 13.6		14.8 8.0
Chose CountyCherry CountyCheyenne County	10 011 10 75B 11 517	21 4BB 1B 962 23 400	24 353 22 902 2B 080	11 165 9 37B 12 992	4 289 6 238 9 359	1 386 956	14.1 22.2 10.2	174 618 329	14.0 34.3 12.7	112 376 1B1	12.2 29.2 9.6	132 120 197	17.9 12.0 12.4	133 286 215	10.7 16.2 8.3
Cloy CountyCuster County	10 511	22 949 21 440	27 304 26 355	11 B37 10 707	6 932 12 002	771 1 62 3	11.1 13.5	250 560	13.2 17.1	188 383 275	13.1 15.7	190	15.2 14.2	1 172	8.3 8.5 9.7
Dowes County Dowson County Deuel County	9 357 10 849 10 434	17 784 22 420 21 272	25 669 26 664 25 3 53	10 3B7 11 597 B 6BB	8 266 19 595 2 210	1 844 2 0B1 270	22.3 10.6 12.2	480 682 104	21.6 12.5 17.3	275 405 62 5B	16.6 10.0 13.3	160 442 66 77	12.2 13.8 13.6	335 325 471 48	14.7 8.4 7.7
Dundy County	10 894 11 961	21 271 23 219	26 020 28 411	12 455 12 813	2 520 6 B31	273 609	10.8	64 154	9.8 B.5	5B 112	11.0 B.5	77 178	14.3 13.1	48 59 124	8.4 6.3
Fronklin CountyFrontier County	10 96B 9 611	20 553 20 364	24 232 23 977	11 250 10 156	3 843 3 034	510 553 B14	13.3 1B.2	127 194	13.8 22.5	113 150	17.1 22.5	175 104	18.4 20.2	116	10.1 15.2 11.0
Furnos County Gorden County Gorfield County	9 432 10 135 9 043	17 949 1B 614 17 30B	21 B11 22 750 21 769	B B19 10 756 B 26B	5 314 2 386 2 066	361	15.3 15.1 17.5	202 134 124	15.2 23.7 22.5	143 99 103	13.7 24.2 24.7	269 58 91 30	20.5 11.0 20.7	79	11.0 13.1 6.B
Gosper CountyGront County	11 73B 10 273	25 669 19 063	29 211 23 015	11 927 11 467	1 B6B 76B	361 159 86	8.5 11.2	124 52 36 137	10.9 15.9	34 21	9.1 12.9	4	8.5 3.4 20.0	116 133 167 79 80 40 23	6.B 9.9 12.4
Greeley County Holl County Homilton County	B 595 11 526 11 103	1B 24B 25 546 25 026	22 750 30 B22 2B BB6	10 333 13 416 12 484	2 930 47 651 8 62B	441 5 117 756	15.1 10.7 B.8	137 1 BB0 273	14.9 13.7 10.6	9B 1 146 196	13.7 11.6 10.3	114 728 127	11.8 10.4	1 001	7.6 5.9
Horlon County	9 721 13 B71	1B 47B 20 531	23 304 23 500	10 273 11 397	3 743 1 222	520 214	13.9 17.5	140 77	15.1 23.5	93 39	13.6 16.5	113 34 130	13.2 15.5	143 42	12.5 11.B
Hitchcock County	10 6B9 10 164	19 735 20 059	23 B61	9 0B3 10 034	3 650 12 3B6	5B5 1 BB5	16.0 15.2	201 657	19.3 17.4	161 424 22	20.3 15.5 15.0	130 361 29	17.5 18.0 15.4	104 399 17 159	10.4 11.6 7.4
Hooker County Howord County Jefferson County	9 381 9 551, 11 126	1B 6B2 21 6BB 21 740	23 250 26 054 27 284	9 732 11 142 9 737	759 5 963 B 617	86 732 1 016	11.3 12.3 11.B	26 275 214	13.3 16.3 10.0	189 168	14.9 10.7	- 155 346	14.3 17.B	1 192	7.4 9.3 7.6
Keorney CountyKeith County	11 751	27 207 22 909	29 95B 26 202	15 B51 12 136	6 507 B 483	6B0 845	10.5	240 274	13.B 11.6	136 194	11.0 11.1	94	B.9 15.0	123	6.6

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District		Median inc	ame in 1989	(dallars)			Person	s far wham pa	verty state	us is determine	d			Families with in 1989 belo ty lev	w paver-
County Place and [In Selected						All age	ıs.	Income	in 1989 b	elaw paverty le	evel	Persons 65 y			
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita incame			Non- family				Under 18	years	5 to 17 y	/ears	dver			Percent
	in 1989 (dallars)	Hause- halds	Families	hause- holds	Tatal	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	of all families
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Keya Paha CountyKimball County	7 907 11 105	17 202 23 232	20 850 27 000	8 792 12 143	1 029 4 029	264 465	25.7 11.5	94 154	34.8 13.8	77 120	35.0 14.4	54 83	24.9 11.6	62 95	19.9 8.1 14.6
Knax County Lincoln Caunty Logan Caunty	9 881 12 091 9 186	17 877 25 915 21 250	22 488 31 758 23 047	8 134 11 887 14 063	9 290 31 999 878	1 857 3 860 118	20.0 12.1 13.4	645 1 520 52	26.1 16.4 17.8	483 983 38	25.8 14.3 17.2	416 347 7	20.2 7.5 5.2	386 876 25	9.8 10.4
McPherson County Merrick County	8 817 10 601 10 194	17 933 17 500 22 518	21 417 21 786 26 184	8 074 11 136 11 998	675 546 7 850	111 181 885	16.4 33.2 11.3	24 93 324	13.3 57.8 14.5	24 76 218	17.9 62.8 13.1	17 11 167	13.3 10.2 13.1	26 39 193	12.9 24.4 8.7
Marrill County	10 102 8 936	19 398 20 742	24 476 24 571	10 176 11 658	5 297 4 109	785 514	14.8	289 197	19.6 16.1	188 124	17.3 14.0	136 97	14.6 13.7	158 110	10.4 9.4
Nuckolls County Perkins County	9 862 9 933	20 250 23 132	25 140 26 744	9 440 11 394	5 669 3 303	919 483	16.2 14.6	271 204	18.0 20.7	181 169	15.6 22.3	235 94	18.8 14.8	191 105	11.7 11.0
Phelps County Pierce County Platte County	12 837 10 430 11 566	26 693 22 293 26 123	31 989 26 916 31 343	15 059 10 850 15 303	9 443 7 685 29 466	829 818 2 583	8.8 10.6	308 272 1 012	12.0 11.9 11.0	164 188 708	8.7 11.2 10.7	91 244 379	6.1 17.6 10.1	172 163 506	6.3 7.3 6.3
Polk County	11 377 11 146	25 959 22 336	29 974 27 740	16 122 12 363	5 511 11 506	456 1 482	8.8 8.3 12.9	164 500	10.7 16.1	133 332	11.2 14.7	81 211	7.0 11.2	95 291	5.9 9.2
Rock County	9 396 10 644 10 891	18 974 21 369 19 237	23 475 26 374 23 711	11 250 11 035 10 262	2 008 35 354 6 591	309 5 474 1 192	15.4 15.5 18.1	132 2 220 477	22.5 22.2 25.6	82 1 405 344	18.5 18.8 23.4	711 182	12.3 13.4 14.1	59 1 187 245	10.3 11.9 13.3
Sherman CountySiaux County	8 176 11 001	17 025 18 810	21 602 22 054	8 801 11 196	3 658 1 545	705 254	19.3 16.4	210 105	20.0 26.1	165 80	20.4 26.1	194 20	26.5 8.0	166 58	16.4 12.3
Thomas Caunty	10 172 7 865	20 298 17 273	24 720 19 236	10 758 9 243	6 465 851	890 177	13.8 20.8	283 75	17.3 28.3	181 55	14.4 25.8	264 25	16.8 19.8	183 41 161	9.5 16.3 10.8
Valley County Webster County Wheeler County	9 589 9 339 10 329	19 201 18 349 22 604	23 945 22 167 25 729	9 255 8 954 10 893	5 064 4 104 948	677 659 135	13.4 16.1 14.2	163 152 56	12.7 15.2 18.1	89 107 30	9.2 14.5 13.6	262 239 21	24.0 24.0 15.0	152	12.1 8.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Columbus city Grand Island city Hastings city	12 059 11 246 11 905	26 279 25 019 23 317	32 222 30 577 30 076	15 516 13 407 11 945	19 244 38 191 21 254	1 485 4 269 2 217	7.7 11.2 10.4	518 1 553 700	9.1 14.3 12.9	341 914 447	8.3 11.7 11.7	298 596 485	11.4 11.9 13.3	293 806 367	5.6 7.8 6.3
Kearney city North Platte city Scattsbluff city	11 350 12 123 10 275	23 310 24 561 19 785	31 693 31 536 25 831	12 244 11 800 10 633	21 921 22 153 13 410	3 612 3 062 2 571	16.5 13.8 19.2	614 1 224 1 101	11.1 19.2 29.1	400 757 630	10.3 16.2 23.1	329 273 323	13.5 8.3 15.2	455 700 562	8.4 11.5 15.3

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

Lotto based on sample and subject to sampling	y volubility, see	TEXT. TOTAL	zerannons o	Terms did i	nearings of	Symbols, s		American In	dian, Eskimo	or Alout	-					
			Person	is 16 to 19 y	rears	Persons	25 years ar			16 years on	đ over		Persons fo	r whom po	verty status	is deter-
Congressional District American Indian Area		Persons		Not enro school and school gr	not high					Civilion lob	or force				Persons :	-
American matan Area	All persons	3 years and over — Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Total	Total	Not in labar force	Total	Percent high school groduote or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Total	Percent unem- ployed	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Tatal	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
District 1	526 291	1 542	446	129	84	2 731	67.7	7.2	3 652	2 061	18.7	5 016	5 562	44.9	1 619	48.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All oreas lowa Reservation, KSNE (pt.)	7 729	877	205	39	15	1 299	64.2	3.7	1 741	884	27.4	3 956	3 039 14	54.8	941 3	57.7
Omaha Reservation, IA-NE (pt.)	17 5 238	3 527	130	21	9	7 73	60.3	1.7	1 065	4 493	33.1	1 714 3 416	1 869	62.1	580	67.4
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.) Winnebago Reservation, NE	128 2 346	347	75	18	- 6	4 518	50.0 70.7	6.8	4 668	387	20.4	960 4 908	9 1 147	22.2 43.9	358	42.5
District 3	525 521	1 002	256	68	46	1 718	64.4	6.8	2 274	1 426	27.3	4 624	3 574	54.3	1 081	62.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE SD (pt.)	740	119	37	2	2	205	67.8	4.9	274	176	39.2	4 401	438	55.9 -	124	60.5
Santee Reservation, NE	740	119	37	2	2	205	67.8	4.9	274	176	39.2	4 401	438	55.9	124	60.5
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA																
All areas Ponca TDSA, NE (state)	11 11	-	_	=	=	=	Ξ	=	_	Ξ.	_	_	=	=	=	

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
State Congressional District	The Stote	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3
JNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	400 416	134 454	124 273	141 689
, detoched	366 160	122 130	115 960	128 070
, ottoched	6 225	2 479	2 770	976
	2 375	1 014	832	529
or 4	892	337	320	23.
to 9	341	109	148	8-
0 to 19	279	101	142	3
0 to 49	326	154	157	1
0 or more	1 048	425	567	
Abbile home or trailer	21 266 1 504	7 151 554	2 926 451	11 18 49
ther	1 504			
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
, detoched	78 677	25 786	17 808	35 08
attoched	8 475	2 317	4 851	1 30
	14 084	6 110	3 634	4 34
or 4'	17 688	6 506	4 371	6 81
to 9	22 290 26 195	7 600 7 853	10 741 15 739	3 94 2 60
) to 19	26 195 17 633	7 853 5 437	10 354	1 84
or more	7 484	1 881	4 638	96
obile home or trailer	7 372	2 268	672	4 43
her	2 049	634	724	69
AR STRUCTURE BUILT				
EAR STRUCTURE BOILT				
All housing units	660 621	216 561	211 310	232 75
789 to Morch 1990	8 939	3 664	3 658	1 6]
85 to 1988	30 858	9 961	15 275	5 62
280 to 1984	45 457	14 417	14 721	16 31 50 62
770 to 1979	145 834	48 515	46 691 42 775	26 64
950 to 1959	100 105 79 797	30 684 25 015	30 049	24 73
940 to 1949	46 783	13 407	15 212	18 16
939 or earlier	202 848	70 898	42 929	89 02
edion	1960	1960	1964	195
EDROOMS				
All housing units	660 621	216 561	211 310	232 75
bedroom	7 897	2 164	4 257	1 47
bedroom	79 316	25 303	32 478	21 53
bedrooms	192 091	65 459	53 080	73 55
bedrooms	251 033	80 670	82 945	87 41
bedrooms	103 963	34 279 8 686	32 269 6 281	37 41 11 35
or more bedrooms Owner-occupied housing units	26 321 400 416	134 454	124 273	141 68
bedroom	345	134 454	124 2/3	141 00
bedroom	9 011	2 994	2 683	3 33
bedrooms	93 336	33 427	22 162	37 74
bedrooms	193 192	63 569	66 210	63 41
bedrooms	83 992	27 673	27 597	28 72
or more bedrooms	20 540	6 688	5 453	8 39
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
bedroom	5 386	1 561	3 121	70
bedroom	57 942	18 804	26 157	12 98
	75 500	25 934	26 251	23 31
bedrooms	75 502			
bedroomsbedrooms	43 121	13 063	13 657	16 40
bedrooms			13 657 3 785 561	16 40 6 43 2 18

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District				-
J. J	The State	District 1	District 2	District (
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
All housing units	660 621	216 561	211 310	232 750
Camplete plumbing facilitiesacking camplete plumbing facilities	655 379 5 242	214 766 1 795	210 516 794	230 091 2 653
Owner-occupied housing units	400 416	134 454	124 273	141 689
omplete plumbing facilitiesocking complete plumbing facilities	398 991 1 425	133 933 521	124 054 219	141 004 685
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
Complete plumbing facilitiesacking complete plumbing facilities	201 119 828	66 078 314	73 243 289	61 798 225
OURCE OF WATER				
All housing units	660 621	216 561	211 310	232 75
ublic system or private company	548 285	179 684	205 835	162 76
dividual drilled well	102 092 8 662	31 710 4 547	4 429 813	65 953 3 303
ome other source	1 582	620	233	72
EWAGE DISPOSAL				
All housing units	660 621	216 561	211 310	232 750
ublic sewereptic tank or cesspool	534 692 117 460	171 634 41 950	202 192 8 741	160 86 66 76
ther means	8 469	2 977	377	5 11:
ITCHEN FACILITIES				
All housing unitsomplete kitchen facilities	660 621 653 403	216 561 214 134	211 310 210 216	232 750 229 053
ocking complete kitchen focilities	7 218	2 427	1 094	3 69
IOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	602 363	200 846 129 780	197 805	203 71:
tility gos ottled, tonk, or LP gas	423 144 65 914	25 865	166 513 2 827	126 85 37 22
ectricity uel oil, kerosene, etc	81 650 14 835	31 140 7 163	23 683 2 417	26 82 5 25
oal or cake	266 12 933	76 5 593	19 995	17 6 34
olor energy	256	86 931	47 1 042	12 78
ther fuel o fuel used	2 757 608	212	262	13
ELEPHONE IN UNIT				
Occupied housing units	602 363	200 846	197 805	203 71:
elephone in unit	580 681 21 682	193 506 7 340	191 717 6 088	195 450 8 254
/EHICLES AVAILABLE				
Owner-occupied housing units	400 416	134 454	124 273	141 68
one	16 170 94 128	5 420 31 389	5 687 30 192	5 06 32 54
	178 400	60 261	58 642	59 49
or moreehicles per household	111 718 2.1	37 384 2.1	29 752 2.0	44 58: 2.
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
lone	27 303 88 194	8 658 28 395	12 225 34 868	6 42 24 93
or more	63 027 23 423	20 794 8 545	21 817 4 622	20 41 10 25
or moreehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.
LUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM				
Owner-occupied housing unitsacking complete plumbing focilities	400 416 1 425	134 454 521	124 273 219	141 68 68
1.00 or less	1 399	515	žiž	67
1.01 or more	26 201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
acking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less	828 784	314 287	289 272	22 22
1.01 or mare	44	27	17	
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER -				
Occupied housing units	147 017 116 268	50 843 40 368	35 442 25 956	60 73 49 94
acking complete plumbing facilities	942	362	154	42
No telephane in unitNo telephane in unitNo vehicle available	2 405 25 467	934 8 800	446 8 735	1 02: 7 93:

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Occupied housing units	602 363	200 846	197 805	203 712
PERSONS IN UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	400 416	134 454	124 273	141 689
persans	80 986 146 0 6 2	27 403 50 553	21 270 39 9 6 5	32 313 55 54
persans	6 2 766	20 464	23 347	18 95
persans	65 503 31 093	21 810 9 800	23 666 10 820	20 02 10 47
persans	9 993 4 013	3 283 1 141	3 595 1 6 10	3 11: 1 26:
Nedian	2.32	2.29	2.54	2.19
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947 78 784	66 392 26 154	73 532 29 727	62 02: 22 90:
persons	53 896	18 277	20 564	15 05
persons	28 847 22 924	9 541 6 888	10 491 7 458	8 81 8 57
persons	11 3 6 2 4 125	3 583 1 310	3 431 1 143	4 34 1 6 7
ar mare persons	2 009	639	718	65
Median	1.91	1.89	1.84	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	400 416 32 282	134 454 10 850	124 273 11 500	141 68 9 93
985 to 1988	85 016	28 457	32 142 19 849	24 41 22 99
980 ta 1984 970 to 1979	64 774 10 6 395	21 933 35 93 6	30 628	39 83
960 ta 1969 959 or earlier	54 017 57 932	17 945 19 333	16 350 13 804	19 72 24 79
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
989 to March 1990 985 to 1988	87 641 71 335	28 566 23 130	33 8 6 9 27 1 6 8	25 20 21 03
980 to 1984	21 728	7 372	6 785	7 57
970 to 1979 960 to 1969	14 231 3 781	4 666 1 304	4 259 1 020	5 30 1 45
959 or earlier	3 231	1 354	431	1 44
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Owner-occupied housing units	400 416 4 640	134 454 1 653	124 273 1 405	141 68 1 58
5 ta 34 years	60 207	19 851	22 493	17 86
5 to 44 years5 to 54 years	88 742 65 466	29 649 21 532	32 303 22 732	26 79 21 20
5 to 64 years	65 093	21 401 21 422	19 384 15 721	24 30 26 11
5 to 74 years 5 years and over	63 260 53 008	18 946	10 235	23 82
Renter-occupied housing units	201 947	66 392	73 532	62 02
nder 25 years5 to 34 years	32 8 6 0 70 271	12 351 23 071	11 3 6 9 27 6 77	9 14 19 52
5 to 44 years5 to 54 years	37 531 17 330	10 996 5 290	14 120 6 265	12 41 5 77
5 to 64 years	13 206	4 209	4 615	4 38
5 to 74 years 5 years and over	13 408 17 341	4 246 6 229	4 499 4 987	4 66 6 12
ONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS				
Condominium housing units	7 759	3 150	3 494	1 11
wner-occupied condominium housing units	4 317	1 698	2 282	33
enter-occupied condominium hausing unitsa	2 744 6 98	1 166 286	881 331	69 8
AEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
hwner-occupied housing units (dallors)enter-occupied hausing units (dollars)	37 270 21 335	35 959 20 741	45 921 23 072	30 92 19 91
ROSS RENT	21 333	20 741	23 0/2	19 91
ess than \$100	186 632 3 815	60 513 1 243	72 913 1 126	53 20 1 44
100 ta \$199	20 791 39 824	6 563 14 257	5 103 9 411	9 12 16 15
300 ta \$399	48 618	17 571	18 477	12 57
400 to \$499 500 ta \$599	34 781 16 238	10 929 4 593	17 9 6 7 9 71 1	5 88 1 93
600 to \$749	7 725	1 857	5 258	61
750 ta \$9991,000 ar mare	3 258 1 314	662 267	2 3 66 942	23 10
la cash rent Median (dallars)	10 268 348	2 571 338	2 552 405	5 14 28
Mean (dollars)	364	350	421	29

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Oota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	318 320	103 423	112 933	101 964
With a mortgage	186 901 1 797	58 550 563	82 439 349	45 912 885
\$200 to \$299	9 444	3 035	2 255	4 154
\$300 to \$399	21 843 28 548	7 171 10 161	6 157 9 205	8 515 9 182
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	29 141	10 399	10 699	8 043
\$600 to \$799	47 432 25 308	15 566 6 480	22 249 15 295	9 617 3 533
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	18 265	4 297	12 310	1 658
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	3 152 1 971	525 353	2 391 1 529	236 89
Medion (dollors)	610	580	708	503
Mean (dollors)	677	632	784	544
lot mortgoged Less than \$100	131 419 10 151	44 873 3 306	30 494 1 405	56 052 5 440
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	61 369	21 263	10 333	29 773
\$300 to \$399	43 756 11 320	15 483 3 574	11 924 4 438	16 349 3 308
\$400 or more	4 823	1 247	2 394	1 182
Medion (dollors)	191 206	191 201	226 245	177 187
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Specified owner-occupied housing units	318 320	103 423	112 933	101 964
ess thon \$20,000	86 636	28 186	20 692	37 758
Less thon 20 percent	37 665 11 349	12 908 3 621	6 569 2 607	18 188 5 121
25 to 29 percent	8 482	2 759 2 123	1 909 1 704	3 814
35 percent or more	6 484 21 288	6 375	7 414	2 657 7 499
Not computed	1 368 22.2	400 21.4	489 27.4	479 20.4
Medion	87 121	29 649	26 927	30 545
Less than 20 percent	52 706 13 213	18 505 4 857	12 188 4 202	22 013 4 154
20 to 24 percent	10 433	3 365	4 514	2 554
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	5 708 5 042	1 626 1 289	3 068 2 951	1 014 802
Not computed	19	7	4	8
Medion	16.5 70 971	16.0 24 140	21.5 27 838	13. 9 18 993
Less than 20 percent	48 513 13 207	17 503	15 350	15 660 2 182
20 to 24 percent	13 207 6 245	4 424 1 614	6 601 3 796	2 182 835
30 to 34 percent	1 851	415	1 257	179
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 149 6	184	834	131
Medion	14.6	13.8	18.1	12.1
Less than 20 percent	73 592 60 778	21 448 18 582	37 476 28 572	14 668 13 624
20 to 24 percent	. 8 613	1 967	5 949	697
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	2 671 941	626 193	1 851 675	194 73
35 percent or more	545	76	425	44
Not computed	44 12.1	4 11.5	4 13.1	36 10.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	186 632	60 513	72 913 16 492	53 206 16 672
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	49 995 2 300	16 831 718	601	981
20 to 24 percent	3 234 4 985	1 155 1 5 47	841 1 485	1 238 1 953
25 to 29 percent	3 578	1 184	968	1 426
35 percent or more	31 476	10 980 1 247	11 127 1 470	9 369 1 705
Medion	4 422 35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	55 920 10 585	18 635 3 438	20 403 2 241	16 882 4 9 06
20 to 24 percent	10 540	3 748	3 180	3 612
25 to 29 percent	10 730 8 255	3 738 2 630	4 138 3 7 9 4	2 854 1 831
35 percent or more	12 591	4 305	6 326	1 960
Not computed	3 219 27.4	776 27.3	724 30.4	1 71 9 23.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53 121	16 974	22 314	13 833
Less than 20 percent	29 997 12 349	10 625 3 606	9 743 6 685	9 629 2 058
25 to 29 percent	5 013	1 377	3 120	516
30 to 34 percent	1 726 1 009	376 238	1 191 688	159 83
Not computed	3 027	752	887	1 388
Median	16.7 27 5 96	15.3 8 073	20.7 13 704	12.9 5 819
Less thon 20 percent	23 470	7 294	11 191	4 985
20 to 24 percent	1 900 541	317 100	1 486 410	97 31
ZJ IO ZJ PCICCIII	137	19	100	18
30 to 34 percent				
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	95 1 453	20 323	70 447	5 683

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

	ee lext. Pai demini		Nebraska	, ,				District 1		
State		Race of Hou	sehalder				Race of Hau	seholder ,		
Congressional District	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian for Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-occupied housing units	571 822 388 249 183 573	19 417 7 680 11 737	3 559 1 139 2 420	3 269 1 336 1 933	9 534 4 705 4 829	195 642 132 768 62 874	1 733 480 1 253	1 618 605 1 013	1 1 30 332 798	1 537 624 913
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	307 410 178 823 10 341 47 790 53 822 44 292 17 590 4 988	7 206 5 340 704 1 804 1 306 1 092 405 29	826 553 101 183 125 79 36 29	1 194 1 003 22 194 261 294 161 71	3 937 2 782 179 940 845 660 148 10	102 084 57 548 3 505 17 008 19 224 12 727 4 230 854	444 338 8 98 132 90	427 264 74 97 53 18 7	272 229 11 68 68 68 44 29	451 361 6 108 122 87 38
Not martgaged	128 587 9 938 59 817 42 932 11 197 4 703	1 866 127 1 064 557 55 63	273 35 150 59 14 15	191 16 80 66 24 5	1 155 87 670 308 51 39	44 536 3 254 21 085 15 392 3 574 1 231	106 27 50 29 -	163 25 96 34 - 8	43 	90 B 53 21 - 8
GROSS RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	168 486	11 /14	0.050	1.01/	4 751	57 055	1 007	985	704	904
Less than \$200 \$200 to \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$499 \$500 to \$749 \$750 to \$799 \$750 to \$7	21 061 35 827 75 634 21 825 3 017	11 614 2 400 2 227 4 920 1 570 177	2 358 707 562 797 222 22	1 916 183 596 903 174 23	4 751 577 1 271 2 238 409 67	7 162 13 328 27 001 6 112 654	1 227 111 334 610 161 8	411 170 266 116	794 78 307 367 35	904 B6 252 487 26 14
Na cash rent	1 288 9 834 359	22 298 342	48 280	33 336	13 176 339	267 2 531 350	3 355	22 241	7 305	39 339
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS Occupied housing units	571 822	10 417	2.550	2.0/0	0.524	195 642	1 792	1 618	1 130	1 537
Lacking complete plumbing focilities No vehicle available	2 063 37 005	19 417 124 4 998	3 559 13 828	3 269 16 268	9 534 63 886	802 13 196	1 733 10 355	359	1130	15 138
			District 2					District 3		
State		Roce of Hou	seholder				Race of Hau	seholder		
Congressional District	White	8lock	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	176 113 115 332 60 781	1 7 438 7 089 10 349	847 220 627	1 726 810 916	3 990 2 042 1 948	200 067 140 149 59 918	246 111 135	1 094 314 780	413 194 219	4 007 2 039 1 968
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
\$pedfied ewner-occupied housing units	104 544 76 065 1 896 13 356 20 865 24 415 11 724 3 809	6 671 4 953 688 1 683 1 174 990 389 29	197 165 - 52 25 45 29	772 682 5 95 160 234 126 62	1 860 1 451 47 309 509 476 100	100 782 45 210 4 940 17 426 13 733 7 150 1 636 325	91 49 8 23 - 12 6	202 124 27 34 47 16	150 92 6 31 33 16 6	1 626 970 126 523 214 97 10
Not martgaged	28 479 1 281 9 226 11 303 4 367 2 302	1 718 100 990 510 55 63	32 6 26 - -	90 14 34 26 16	409 18 170 172 20 29	55 572 5 403 29 506 16 237 3 256 1 170	42 24 18 - -	78 4 28 25 14 7	58 2 21 22 8 5	656 61 447 115 31 2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	60 263	10 252	627	916	1 942	51 168	135	746	206	1 905
Less than \$200 \$299 \$300 to \$299 \$300 to \$499 \$500 to \$749 \$750 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$789 \$1,000 ar more Na cash rent Median (dallars)	3 770 7 024 30 948 13 253 2 134 916 2 218	2 269 1 861 4 249 1 392 169 22 290	80 123 321 81 22 -	64 213 460 139 23 4 13	166 376 964 294 52 13 77	10 129 15 475 17 685 2 460 229 105 5 085	20 32 61 17 - - 5	216 269 210 25 - - 26	41 76 76 - - 13	325 643 787 89 1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	418	340	369	376	381	283	343	254	273	243
Occupied housing units Lacking camplete plumbing facilities No vehicle available	176 113 375 12 768	17 438 114 4 616	847 - 242	1 726 7 122	3 990 31 394	200 067 886 11 041	246 	1 094 7 227	413 2 33	4 007 17 354

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Percent				
Congressional District		Yeor struc	ture built	Bedroon	ns					- 11
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	1980 to Morch 1990	1939 or eorlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing focilities	With public woter system or private compony	With public sewer	Lacking complete
The State	660 621	12.9	30.7	13.2	19.7	1.2	.8	83.0	80.9	1.1
District 1	216 561	12.9	32.7	12.7	19.8	1.5	.8	83.0	79.3	1,1
COUNTY Burl County	3 740 3 801 5 970 4 149 3 971 4 132 6 486 2 613 14 601 9 735	7.3 9.7 16.3 9.0 7.5 9.1 13.5 6.5 8.2	50.6 5D.4 35.1 52.6 47.7 50.1 26.5 62.4 32.9 39.1	11.5 10.4 6.4 6.5 10.4 7.1 12.1 7.8 11.0	24.9 23.9 23.6 29.4 22.3 30.6 16.7 26.9 17.1 18.2	- .3 .6 .1 - .6 .3	1.9 4.2 1.5 1.2 2.6 .9 .3 .4	66.4 54.9 72.4 60.3 64.4 72.1 86.9 62.2 84.3 79.D	62.0 53.4 52.6 51.3 66.7 60.6 8D.3 60.2 84.1 77.3	1.9 4.2 1.4 1.4 3.1 1.7 .8 .7 .5
Johnson County Loncoster County Modison County Nemoho County Otoe County Pawnee County Richordson County Soline County Sounders County Seword County	2 153 86 734 13 069 3 432 6 137 1 674 4 704 5 299 7 594 5 908	5.5 17.1 13.9 7.7 8.2 6.0 5.0 6.6 9.2	51.9 20.9 32.1 46.6 41.9 59.3 56.0 44.D 39.7 39.0	8.7 17.1 13.1 10.6 10.2 6.9 10.1 8.8 7.7 7.2	21.6 16.4 19.9 19.8 19.0 25.1 22.5 22.5 24.4 24.2	3.1 1.3 .2 .6 - - .4 - .2	1.7 .3 .8 .9 1.1 5.7 2.4 1.6 .9	76.5 94.7 84.1 85.1 90.0 84.1 82.1 76.7 64.5 68.7	61.6 93.9 83.9 68.3 72.2 58.1 68.4 75.1 57.2 67.9	1.9 .4 1.3 1.2 1.4 7.0 4.0 2.4 1.5
Stonton County Thurston County Woshington County Woyne County York County	2 355 2 548 6 378 3 517 5 861	12.8 14.4 13.7 8.1 11.0	41.2 41.2 32.5 51.8 35.4	4.2 11.3 9.6 9.2 9.8	33.6 21.9 23.2 27.6 24.7	.3 .4 .3 .3	1.3 .9 1.2 1.5 .5	54.5 75.3 63.7 68.7 73.6	53.1 62.7 57.8 67.3 73.4	.8 2.3 .6 1.8 .9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Seotrice city	5 532 9 850 79 079 8 877 211 310	13.8 8.3 17.3 16.4	31.1 27.3 20.3 25.5	13.8 13.1 18.4 16.5	11.8 13.3 15.2 16.5	.9 .3 3.3 1.9	.3 .3 .3 .8	99.5 99.6 99.8 98.8 97.4	99.0 99.7 99.7 99.0 95.7	1.6 .6 .4 1.4
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sorpy County	2 981 172 335 35 994	14.0 13.9 25.9	28.6 23.3 5.2	11.2 19.1 9.8	16.0 17.5 22.1	.3 1.8 1.1	.2 .3 .5	94.8 98.3 93.4	82.5 96.9 91.1	.5 .6 .2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8ellevue city	11 960 2 835 143 612 3 453 232 750	11.8 1.2 8.1 34.2	4.9 2.3 27.0 5.5	13.9 2.0 21.3 10.6 9.9	18.8 21.8 16.1 33.3	1.4 1.8 -	.1 .2 .3 .1	99.8 99.5 99.9 100.0 69.9	99.1 98.5 99.0 99.9	.1 .2 .6 .1
COUNTY Adoms County Antelope County Arthur County Sonner County Boone County Boone County Boone County Boox Butte County Boyd County Brown County Brown County Brown County	12 491 3 478 242 366 381 2 878 5 534 1 538 1 950	6.7 9.9 8.7 9.8 5.2 6.9 13.7 8.5 10.2	34.0 54.7 42.6 50.3 43.0 64.9 32.7 55.3 39.6	13.4 7.3 7.4 2.7 10.5 7.3 12.3 5.9 7.1	16.9 23.1 28.5 33.3 15.7 29.2 21.8 19.1 22.1	1.0 .6 - - .2 - - - - 1.0	.5 3.2 - .5 4.2 1.4 .7 3.3 2.1	87.2 57.2 6.0 27.0 59.2 80.4 72.9 62.8 80.7	87.4 55.8 5 28.6 57.9 81.0 50.8 61.9 81.0	.5 3.7 - 2.9 1.4 1.0 5.1 1.6
Chose County Cherry County Cheyenne County Clay County Custer County Dawes County Dowson County Deuel County Dundy County Fillmore County	2 011 3 023 4 345 3 173 5 728 3 909 9 021 1 075 1 326 3 102	11.3 10.2 8.4 7.7 8.7 9.1 8.6 4.1 13.0 8.9	37.6 37.8 33.9 54.4 51.6 43.0 32.3 52.7 44.1 43.7	7.9 6.6 11.6 5.9 8.6 13.1 8.9 5.8 12.7 4.6	22.9 24.0 22.0 27.0 20.5 19.2 27.0 17.9 25.1	.2 - .3 2.1 .2 .4 .2 - .7	.5 1.0 .8 1.8 1.4 1.4 .4 .9 1.3	61.4 53.7 78.5 74.3 62.5 77.1 76.1 69.8 56.8 71.3	61.2 49.5 78.1 72.6 61.1 74.0 72.3 68.6 54.0 69.3	1.6 2.4 2.2 2.4 1.8 1.6 2.4
Fronklin County Frontier County Furnos County Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County Greeley County Holl County Holl County Homilton County Homilton County Homilton County	1 950 1 565 2 905 1 343 1 021 1 212 425 1 284 19 528 3 589	7.7 9.0 7.8 11.8 8.3 12.2 13.2 9.6 12.6 10.6	59.9 53.2 55.2 50.9 48.4 36.1 44.9 64.7 25.6 38.6	4.5 5.9 10.1 10.7 9.4 3.2 7.8 6.6 14.0	24.5 20.2 19.7 18.1 19.9 21.9 15.5 30.7 17.1 25.6	- .4 .5 .4 - - - 1,4	.5 1.7 1.2 1.6 .7 1.2 3.1 1.6 .4 1.7	69.8 56.0 74.5 38.4 59.4 46.2 38.1 62.7 81.4 61.1	57.8 52.7 69.7 52.0 59.5 24.7 40.2 61.1 81.7 60.9	2.7 1.6 2.9 1.6 4.0 2.6 1.6
Horlon County Hoyes County Hirthcock County Holt County Hooker County Howard County Jefferson County Keorney County Keeth County Keya Poho County	2 756 4 938	18.6 10.6 11.5 12.4 . 5.5 9.6 5.3 10.1 17.6 11.8	42.1 56.8 47.6 39.4 38.8 51.5 52.8 43.0 18.3 48.5	7.6 4.8 7.7 8.4 11.1 9.1 7.5 4.5 10.3 8.4	19.1 29.2 21.4 23.6 20.3 21.2 18.8 25.9 18.1 21.7	- - - .8 - .2 .4 - .4	.5 2.2 1.7 1.D .2 1.7 1.6 .7	63.6 24.0 64.3 56.D 76.7 52.4 77.7 62.3 53.8 34.1	58.2 22.8 62.8 60.2 76.9 51.5 71.9 60.1 53.6 32.0	1.6 5.0 .6 1.7 3.3 1.8 1.3 5.9

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State						Percent				
Congressional District		Year struc	ture built	Bedroon	ns			ŧ	-	
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing focilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking camplete
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Kimball County Knax County Lincoln County Logan County Logan County Loup County McPherson County	1 967 4 799 14 210 387 399 257	7.5 10.4 8.9 8.8 15.8 10.5	40.0 47.4 22.9 55.6 46.6 31.5	10.5 8.9 12.3 3.9 8.0 2.7	20.1 23.5 16.2 22.0 17.3 19.1	.4	1.4 2.4 .6 .5 13.3 1.2	76.3 65.1 74.4 38.8	75.6 55.0 76.6 38.2 29.1	2.3 4.3 .7 1.3 12.3
Merrick County Marrill County Nance County Nuckolls County	3 533 2 530 1 807 2 699	6.6 7.9 3.8 6.4	46.9 46.5 60.7 58.1	6.9 10.2 6.7 8.1	19.8 16.5 21.5 22.1	.4 .7 .3	2.5 2.6 1.3 1.7	49.7 55.3 65.7 71.8	54.4 54.5 64.0 69.7	2.8 3.4 1.6 2.8
Perkins Caunty — Phelps County — Phelps County — Phore County — Plotte County — Polk County — Red Willow Caunty — Scotts Bluff County — Scotts Bluff County — Sheridon County — Sheridon County — Sherman County —	1 537 4 084 3 177 11 716 2 742 5 279 1 001 15 514 3 211 1 874	7.2 7.0 11.3 15.3 6.8 10.1 7.4 7.9 5.4	46.9 40.4 50.0 25.5 54.9 34.6 33.3 27.9 43.7 60.9	5.9 8.2 5.6 8.4 10.8 11.4 7.4 12.4 9.6 8.4	26.7 24.6 27.4 24.4 29.9 19.5 18.2 19.0 21.8 22.8	.4 .1 .2 .4 2.3 .6	2.4 .7 1.5 .8 1.5 .6 2.7 1.2 1.0 3.4	61.0 77.1 53.7 75.4 56.3 83.3 51.4 75.9 56.0 58.2	53.2 77.1 56.8 78.0 55.9 78.6 54.7 78.3 56.2 55.0	3.0 2.5 2.0 2.0 1.1 3.1 1.0 1.1
Sioux County	869 3 017 404 2 469 2 048 561	8.2 7.3 8.9 10.2 6.9 12.7	52.1 47.8 31.9 53.5 58.7 37.3	8.4 5.4 5.9 9.5 8.2 18.0	21.6 26.4 23.8 27.9 23.6 11.6	:	6.1 .8 1.2 1.2 1.6 .7	22.9 74.8 30.9 67.6 66.8 38.1	22.4 68.8 41.6 65.1 63.0 37.4	7.0 1.5 1.5 2.4 2.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Columbus city	7 812 15 855 9 846 9 372 9 827 6 086	15.6 12.8 5.0 18.3 7.4 6.3	17.4 23.8 32.3 21.0 19.9 28.6	10.6 16.1 16.4 15.1 14.8 17.2	20.3 16.5 14.1 18.2 14.4 17.6	1.5 1.0 1.4 .6	.6 .2 .3 .2 .6	96.0 91.6 98.7 98.4 95.3 98.6	99.1 92.2 98.8 99.2 98.6 99.3	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	toriosimy, see lexi-		Terms one meaning		ionij	Percent with—				
Congressional District			Но	use heoting fuel			Vehi	des ovoiloble		
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Utility gos	Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
The State	602 363	70.2	10.9	13.6	2.5	2.8	7.2	30.3	62.5	3.6
Oistrict 1	200 846	64.6	12.9	15.5	3.6	3.4	7.0	29.8	63.2	3.7
COUNTY Burt County Coss County (pt.) Cedor County Uning County Okoto County Okoto County Okoto County Okoto County Johnson County Johnson County Johnson County Johnson County Wodison County Nemoho County Pownee County Pownee County Soline County Soline County Soline County Soline County Sounty Woshington County Woshington County Woyne County York County	3 139 3 253 5 065 3 652 3 851 6 035 2 338 13 445 9 019 1 940 82 759 12 283 3 079 5 657 1 408 4 120 4 829 6 809 5 432 2 167 2 288 6 017 3 232 5 467	51.4 35.8 39.6 43.8 39.0 51.4 66.8 38.3 74.1 64.1 41.3 77.7 66.2 48.2 64.0 34.2 55.5 65.0 35.3 51.5 41.7 48.7 52.8 56.5	24.8 35.4 29.5 23.4 17.9 15.2 8.6 27.2 6.6 16.8 27.6 5.0 6.7 24.9 18.8 37.1 26.8 14.5 26.7 26.0 16.2 33.7 17.7 28.0 15.4	15.3 14.9 20.0 12.4 16.0 14.1 19.4 14.0 11.4 15.3 20.3 19.3 9.2 16.0 9.8 12.5 21.5 14.0	4.7 6.2 5.4 15.3 23.6 16.5 2.2 12.2 5.1 1.6 6.1 .5 3.0 2.4 3.6 1.1 2.3 4.8 5.9 4.9 2.7	3.9 7.7 5.5 5.0 3.6 2.8 3.0 8.3 2.8 4.5 9.6 1.5 3.8 5.2 4.5 11.6 5.7 5.6 6.8 5.6 10.0 3.6	6.7 6.7 2.7 5.5 7.1 6.3 6.8 5.4 6.7 8.2 9.4 7.7 6.6 7.4 6.1 9.1 6.9 8.7 5.7 4.9 3.8 12.4 4.9 5.6 6.4	30.6 25.7 20.2 27.7 26.4 26.6 32.7 26.4 31.0 28.5 25.1 32.8 30.4 28.6 27.9 25.1 33.2 25.7 22.6 24.2 20.2 31.6 24.2	62.7 67.6 77.1 66.8 66.8 67.0 60.4 68.2 62.4 63.3 65.6 59.5 62.9 64.0 65.8 59.9 71.7 70.9 76.0 56.1 71.1 71.1	5.9 4.5 3.4 3.0 3.9 2.5.0 4.9 5.1 3.9 2.3 4.8 4.6 5.4 6.5 3.6 3.5 2.2 4.3 22.4 1.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city Oistrict 2	5 206 9 427 75 402 8 412 197 805	85.7 89.8 83.6 74.0 84.2	1.0 3 .7 .4 1.4	11.8 8.2 14.7 22.8 12.0	.3 .5 .1 1.0	1.2 1.2 1.0 1.9	10.7 7.7 8.2 7.6 9.1	35.2 34.3 34.6 33.6 32.9	54.1 58.0 57.1 58.8 58.1	6.1 5.5 2.4 4.9 3.1
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sorpy County	2 732 161 113 33 960	70.9 85.5 79.0	8.0 1.2 2.0	17.8 10.9 16.5	1.5 1.2 1.3	1.9 1.2 1.3	8.0 10.5 2.4	32.4 34.6 24.9	59.6 54.9 72.7	5.7 3.5 .9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bellevue city	11 429 2 618 133 842 3 349 203 712	86.4 86.1 87.9 81.4 62.3	.8 .3 .6 -	11.1 10.7 9.2 16.5	1.2 1.1 .4 2.6	.5 2.8 1.2 1.7	4.3 .8 12.3 2.0 5.6	32.4 34.4 37.3 18.6 28.2	63.4 64.7 50.4 79.4 66.1	1.4 .5 4.0 .7
Adoms County — Antelope County — Antelope County — Antelope County — Bonner County — Buffolo County — Chery Chery — Chery Chery — Chery	11 593 3 045 187 305 268 2 560 4 898 1 148 1 499 13 736 1 704 2 438 3 851 2 741 4 953 3 327 7 829 915 1 085 2 829 1 655 1 234	85.5 49.5 	6.3 31.9 70.6 79.7 81.7 21.8 10.9 40.9 25.6 7.7 30.1 46.9 14.5 17.0 39.3 13.0 14.8 22.2 43.1 24.3 19.9 36.7	6.1 10.6 20.3 9.8 8.2 18.7 12.4 29.7 13.7 15.6 17.6 24.8 4.2 9.2 16.6 15.0 3.7 8.8 13.5	.2 3.1 4.3 1.1 2.1 4.3 15.7 6.8 1.0 5.6 20.1 2.1 .7 1.1 6.9 8 1.1 1.9	1.9 4.9 9.1 6.2 5.6 2.1 13.0 9.8 2.3 1.2 7.2 2.2 1.9 7.1 7.6 3.2 1.3 3.6 2.1	7.1 6.1 3.2 3.0 1.9 5.9 6.0 6.4 5.3 4.7 3.9 5.3 4.8 4.9 6.9 5.0 5.4 3.4 5.7	31.3 25.1 21.4 13.1 24.3 25.6 28.4 26.8 30.4 28.3 26.0 30.5 28.5 23.5 23.5 27.1 27.1 27.1 27.0 24.8 25.6 21.3 29.9	61.6 68.8 75.4 83.9 73.9 68.5 66.5 66.8 64.2 66.7 71.7 68.0 62.3 67.5 69.6 69.1 76.0 69.1	3.8 3.1 1.6 2.0 2.6 4.0 5.2 2.4 4.0 3.1 3.8 6.5 5.0 5.1 4.1 4.6 5.0 4.9 2.2 3.3
Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County Gront County Gront County Holl County Horlin County Horlin County Horlin County Horlin County Horlin County Holt County Holt County Holt County Holt County Hooker County Hower County Hower County Kerney County Kerney County Kerney County Keyey Pablo County	1 040 864 764 303 1 133 18 678 3 235 1 585 480 1 467 4 744 332 2 309 3 634 2 523 3 430 419	51.3 59.8 44.0 42.1 88.7 68.5 70.9 - - 41.3 - 42.0 53.0 74.0	27.5 28.4 35.1 59.1 31.8 4.7 15.6 16.7 73.5 65.0 21.8 82.8 33.1 24.4 10.3 14.5 60.6	15.4 2.8 15.8 22.1 19.5 10.8 8.3 16.3 14.2 22.3 6.3 13.1 11.4 12.6 26.7 10.5	-5 1.2 11.2 2.8 .6 2.0 .4 3.5 14.5 6.7 6.3 6.8 2.0 .8	5.8 8.6 3.9 7.6 3.8 1.0 3.1 3.6 6.7 6.3 7.8 4.5 5.1 1.2.1 2.1	4.4 3.8 .9 2.6 6.8 6.7 4.3 5.9 3.3 5.1 5.7 6.3 4.1 8.3 3.4 5.4 2.6	26.2 30.1 20.5 31.0 23.9 30.8 22.1 25.7 17.5 28.2 27.7 25.0 24.5 24.5 28.4 26.6 28.2 20.5	69.4 66.1 78.5 66.3 69.3 62.5 73.6 68.3 79.2 66.7 68.7 71.4 63.4 70.0 66.4	4.5 2.7 4.2 2.7 3.7 3.0 3.8 4.8 1.5 2.6 2.9 5.0 3.0 3.0 3.4 4.6 4.6 5.0

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Dato based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State						Percent with-				
Congressional District			Нос	use heating fuel			Veh	icles available ,		
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Utility gas	8ottled, tonk, ar LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or mare	No telephone in unit
District 3—Can. COUNTY—Con.										
Kimball County Knox Caunty Lincaln County Logan Caunty Loup County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County Morril County Nuckolls County	1 650 3 817 12 676 320 276 212 3 061 2 083 1 585 2 359	64.6 34.5 76.4 - - 51.4 57.7 54.5 63.8	26.6 34.0 10.9 78.1 77.5 87.3 29.6 24.6 21.2 22.7	5.0 16.1 9.6 9.1 8.0 7.5 12.3 12.6 14.8 9.2	1.4 7.6 .2 3.8 5.1 - 2.6 .3 4.9	2.4 7.7 2.9 9.1 9.4 5.2 4.1 4.8 4.6 2.9	3.3 8.5 5.6 1.3 4.7 1.4 4.9 5.5 5.5 7.7	31.6 25.9 29.0 17.5 19.2 19.3 24.3 26.2 25.9 25.9	65.1 65.5 65.4 81.3 76.1 79.2 70.8 68.3 68.6 66.4	4.4 5.6 4.6 1.9 3.3 1.9 4.6 6.2 4.7 2.0
Perkins County Phelps County Pierce County Pierce County Polt County Polk County Red Willow County Rock County Scotts Bluff County Sheridon County Sherman County	1 283 3 769 2 929 10 954 2 223 4 723 798 14 056 2 618 1 431	33.0 76.6 46.7 46.9 53.9 75.8 37.6 73.2 45.8 43.0	33.4 9.7 28.7 10.4 23.3 11.0 31.0 8.7 21.7 33.4	24.8 11.6 13.0 36.9 14.0 8.5 19.9 14.1 12.2 11.5	6.2 1.3 6.7 3.0 4.1 1.1 1.8 1.0 9.8 5.7	2.6 .7 4.8 2.8 4.7 3.6 9.8 2.9 10.5 6.4	3.5 5.3 4.5 5.1 4.7 4.6 4.8 5.9 5.1 7.9	27.4 28.4 26.4 28.7 26.0 32.8 25.7 33.7 28.9 22.6	69.1 66.3 69.2 66.2 69.3 62.6 69.5 60.4 66.0 69.5	1.9 4.2 2.6 2.2 1.8 4.0 3.1 5.4 6.8 4.8
Sioux County	612 2 669 316 2 141 1 755 350	1.0 56.4 - 66.4 69.0	69.1 29.8 72.5 19.0 20.6 75.4	4.9 8.0 17.7 9.9 5.1 12.0	6.9 2.6 1.6 .6 .8 3.7	18.1 3.3 8.2 4.2 4.6 8.9	2.8 6.7 2.2 9.0 6.2 2.6	20.9 25.4 21.2 24.4 29.8 22.9	76.3 67.9 76.6 66.6 64.0 74.6	4.6 3.6 3.5 2.7 3.9 2.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Columbus city	7 477 15 244 9 127 8 973 9 050 5 588	60.1 95.0 92.0 83.0 91.5 86.9	.9 .4 .4 .3 .6 .3	37.2 3.9 6.0 15.4 6.4 11.7	- - - - .3	1.8 .8 1.5 1.2 1.4 .9	6.2 7.7 8.5 5.3 7.2 8.3	31.5 33.3 35.3 31.4 32.9 40.2	62.3 59.1 56.1 63.2 59.9 51.5	2.3 5.3 4.1 3.0 4.9 7.1

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	All owner-o	ccupied hous	ing units		Specifie	d owner-occu	pied housing u	nits			All renter-	occupied hou	sing units	
State Congressional District		Percent wi holder mo unit	ved into	w	fith o mortgoge		No	t mortgoged	l		Percent wi holder mo unit	ved into	Specified re cosh	
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Totol	1989 to Morch 1990	1969 or earlier	Totol	Medion se- lected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Medion selected monthly owner costs os o percentoge of house- hold income in 1989	Totol	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Medion selected monthly owner costs os o percentoge of house-hold income in 1989	Totol	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollors)	Median gross rent as a per- centoge of household income in 1989
The State	400 416	8.1	2B.0	186 901	610	19.4	131 419	191	12.6	201 947	43.4	3.5	348	23.7
District 1	134 454	8.1	27.7	58 550	580	18.5	44 873	191	12.4	66 392	43.0	4.0	338	23.8
COUNTY Burl County Butler County Coss County (pt.) Cedor County Colfox County Curning County Dokoto County Dixon County Dixon County Dixon County Dodge County Goge County	2 233 2 445 4 106 2 808 2 704 4 120 1 735 9 093 6 380	6.0 5.3 10.9 5.1 6.8 5.1 10.7 6.3 7.5 7.4	36.1 37.3 25.3 38.4 38.2 24.2 31.2 31.3	527 508 1 587 559 760 691 1 790 395 3 919 2 004	420 479 591 411 443 452 545 412 533 470	15.8 19.2 21.2 17.5 15.8 17.1 17.9 15.7 17.8 17.1	1 040 1 014 1 149 1 188 1 166 1 041 1 218 694 3 624 2 829	164 171 201 150 169 162 192 155 201	13.0 12.3 12.4 12.9 13.2 12.4 12.9 13.0 12.8 12.0	906 808 959 844 858 1 091 1 915 603 4 352 2 639	31.9 32.1 31.8 24.4 33.6 24.5 44.0 30.0 40.3 42.9	4.7 10.5 7.7 8.3 9.1 12.2 4.2 7.3 3.6 5.5	247 279 340 222 258 266 348 237 311 280	22.9 20.2 18.5 17.0 18.8 18.7 23.1 18.4 22.6 21.5
Johnson County Loncoster County Modison County Nemoho County Otoe County Pawnee County Richardson County Soline County Sounders County Seword County	1 483 50 104 8 035 2 135 4 045 1 137 2 953 3 541 5 424 3 822	5.0 9.6 8.4 6.3 5.8 6.0 6.3 6.7 7.4 7.9	38.5 22.6 26.2 33.3 34.9 38.5 36.1 33.5 30.5 27.5	314 29 937 3 482 613 1 202 156 741 1 046 1 945 1 419	395 645 566 484 478 346 403 492 549 562	16.3 18.9 19.6 16.8 15.3 17.9 15.9 20.2 17.5	625 12 771 3 111 884 1 681 458 1 402 1 570 1 790 1 297	158 217 192 172 185 149 161 177 201 205	12.4 11.9 12.8 13.1 12.7 13.3 12.8 12.4 13.0 12.2	457 32 655 4 248 944 1 612 271 1 167 1 288 1 385 1 610	31.7 49.8 44.4 39.4 30.0 35.1 32.7 33.8 34.3 36.9	14.9 1.7 2.0 6.3 5.6 12.2 10.5 8.5 9.5 4.8	247 378 307 255 296 190 218 296 299 327	21.4 25.6 22.7 21.1 21.6 23.9 20.8 18.5 21.0 21.6
Stonton County Thurston County Woshington County Wayne County York County	1 650 1 388 4 506 2 095 3 752	7.8 4.5 8.2 3.6 5.6	29.6 30.4 25.6 28.8 24.8	595 317 1 948 646 1 449	479 393 618 496 520	21,0 16,7 18,4 17,4 19,1	386 609 1 110 786 1 430	180 171 211 183 195	12.4 12.2 12.8 12.7 12.0	517 900 1 511 1 137 1 715	29.0 29.7 32.6 41.2 30.9	9.3 7.2 7.9 7.5 4.8	274 197 327 262 309	20.3 17.7 23.9 24.3 21.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Beatrice city	3 433 6 014 43 818 5 074	9.0 8.2 10.0 9.5	30.0 30.4 22.6 25.3	1 368 3 017 27 117 2 638	479 · 545 641 584	18.1 17.6 19.0 20.2	1 730 2 460 11 590 1 985	167 211 217 199	11.6 12.7 12.0 12.6	1 773 3 413 31 584 3 338	47.0 43.7 50.5 48.1	2.5 2.5 1.5 1.4	292 317 379 313	22.4 23.1 25.7 22.8
District 2	124 273	9.3	24.3	82 439	708	20.7	30 494	226	12.6	73 532	46.1	2.0	405	24.5
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sarpy County	1 878 100 993 21 402	9.6 8.9 11.0	19.8 26.2 15.5	1 042 64 697 16 700	609 689 772	22.1 20.4 21.8	452 27 181 2 861	193 224 247	13.0 12.7 12.1	854 60 120 12 558	45.3 45.3 49.6	4.4 2.2 .8	351 393 473	23.7 24.8 23.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8ellevue city	6 829 12 79 226 2 246	8.8 - 7.2 8.9	21.2 - 31.6 17.1	5 022 - 48 171 1 788	694 - 626 908	20.3 - 19.4 22.0	1 166 12 24 891 362	234 125 219 261	12.3 35.0+ 12.7 11.6	4 600 2 606 54 616 1 103	53.9 42.4 45.3 49.3	1.1 .2 2.3	445 443 386 498	24.6 20.5 25.1 24.0
District 3	141 689	7.0	31.4	45 912	503	17.7	56 052	177	12.7	62 023	40.6	4.7	284	22.4
Adoms County	7 475 2 254 113 192 173 1 872 3 326 910 1 103 8 491	5.9 5.9 4.4 8.3 6.9 6.0 8.8 3.3 3.8 10.0	29.8 36.4 40.7 50.0 44.5 37.1 26.3 43.0 30.6 23.8	3 193 457 7 13 10 362 1 414 87 237 3 748	544 412 225 358 467 412 615 361 440 605	17.4 17.9 10.0 16.3 16.7 16.6 16.3 16.4 21.8	3 022 960 37 25 59 881 986 412 514 2 595	207 160 157 135 132 160 187 145 166	12.5 14.4 11.6 13.5 14.7 13.0 12.6 14.6 13.7 13.3	4 118 791 74 113 95 688 1 572 238 396 5 245	39.3 28.6 14.9 32.7 29.5 24.6 47.3 26.1 32.3 50.0	3.0 7.7 21.6 7.1 10.5 6.8 3.6 11.8 4.5 2.0	301 216 197 242 150 226 283 224 263 320	23.9 19.6 11.5 35.0+ 10.0 17.2 21.9 16.8 23.0 25.0
Chose County Cherry County Clay County Custer County Dawso County Dawso County Dayson County Dayson County Dayson County Fillmore County	1 276 1 547 2 711 2 077 3 516 2 099 5 458 677 754 2 110	12.9 6.0 5.9 4.8 7.5 6.9 7.6 6.9 6.4 6.0	2B.2 33.9 32.6 36.2 31.2 35.5 28.7 42.5 36.2 36.2	382 368 1 025 525 717 562 2 140 154 107 520	449 399 469 405 432 500 476 395 398 453	20.6 18.9 15.8 15.5 15.1 15.1 18.2 15.7 20.2 19.3	528 545 939 1 039 1 54B 849 2 222 347 356 977	161 182 174 174 157 187 183 140 162	13.6 13.3 12.0 12.6 12.0 13.7 12.3 13.0 12.6 12.5	428 891 1 140 664 1 437 1 228 2 371 238 331 719	44.6 28.5 48.0 33.0 34.5 53.7 46.4 42.4 36.0 30.5	3.5 9.4 6.6 7.5 7.0 3.7 3.2 7.1 7.3 8.2	270 266 277 254 234 291 291 246 229 272	19.2 23.4 21.1 20.0 21.3 30.3 21.7 21.1 17.9 19.4
Franklin County Frontier County Furnos County Gorden County Gorfield County Gosper County Gront County Gront County Greeley County Holl County Homilton County	1 306 866 1 772 714 619 590 1192 , 889 11 886 2 245	5.8 4.5 6.7 6.7 5.7 5.4 5.2 5.7 8.5 6.9	42.4 36.0 33.9 38.4 36.7 37.1 32.8 43.5 26.4 26.4	193 178 374 124 100 130 23 115 5 729 776	388 416 420 386 427 425 425 332 560 471	17.7 14.8 18.4 18.0 19.6 17.5 19.2 18.3 17.7 17.9	710 320 982 300 298 195 75 442 4 135 788	150 161 153 154 138 171 171 143 203 190	12.7 13.2 13.0 12.7 12.5 11.4 12.9 12.8 12.6 12.4	349 340 562 326 245 174 111 244 6 792 990	24.6 31.8 41.5 30.6 35.1 50.5 38.9 46.4 31.4	6.3 14.7 5.7 5.2 6.5 8.0 8.1 16.4 1.9 5.3	231 231 208 230 212 280 245 209 319 296	17.2 19.3 20.6 18.8 19.3 17.0 22.2 16.5 22.6

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Dato bosed on sample and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text)

god o based on sample and sobject to sompling	1	ccupied hous					pied housing ur	nits			All renter-c	ccupied hou	sing units	
State Congressional District		Percent wi holder mo unit	oved into	w	fith a mortgoge	•	No	t mortgoged			Percent wit holder mo unit-	ved into	Specified re cosh	
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion se- lected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Medion selected monthly owner costs os o percentoge of house- hold income in 1989	Totol	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)	Median selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Totol	1989 to Morch 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollors)	Medion gross rent as o per- centoge of household income in 1989
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Harlan County Hayes County Hitchcock County Holt County Hooker County Hooker County Jefferson County Kearney County Kearney County Keya Paha County	1 232 338 1 108 3 318 255 1 717 2 768 1 822 2 392 297	7.2 5.6 4.7 4.3 5.5 5.6 6.9 6.9 3.0	32.7 41.1 34.8 31.9 40.8 33.4 37.7 31.6 27.9 47.5	237 33 188 730 24 289 587 503 1 002 20	429 425 421 463 373 452 390 515 525 300	20.3 13.2 18.1 19.7 18.5 15.9 15.5 17.5 21.7	632 103 492 1 325 142 715 1 381 877 758 76	166 144 149 176 155 164 147 183 199	13.6 13.4 12.2 13.5 13.0 12.9 12.3 12.6 12.7	353 142 359 1 426 77 592 866 701 1 038 122	39.1 32.4 36.8 36.5 39.0 33.6 36.3 37.9 41.3 33.6	7.1 8.5 12.0 6.6 7.8 8.6 5.5 5.7 4.6 14.8	262 235 250 261 223 236 257 307 285 183	22.6 17.5 15.9 20.4 16.1 17.3 18.7 20.0 21.9
Kimball County	1 229 2 803 8 605 213 201 135 2 234 1 424 1 210 1 856	6.4 4.8 9.1 8.0 2.5 4.4 9.4 6.1 4.9 7.1	38.2 37.1 26.3 31.0 41.3 36.3 30.8 35.7 38.8 38.6	306 443 3 817 31 11 3 579 336 251 407	465 387 545 388 338 200- 494 410 372 406	18.1 18.5 16.4 28.8 27.5 10.0 17.8 16.7 16.0 16.0	532 1 347 3 006 76 59 30 878 560 588 968	194 164 186 158 113 150 171 161 154-	11.6 14.1 11.8 12.3 11.9 11.5 12.4 13.5 12.8	421 1 014 4 071 107 75 77 827 659 375 503	42.0 29.3 42.8 28.0 22.7 35.1 35.7 40.1 32.3 35.0	2.9 7.0 4.3 9.3 14.7 18.2 5.9 5.2 9.6 4.4	289 202 288 282 182 179 266 272 235 219	19.1 20.2 23.9 16.4 12.6 28.8 17.9 22.7 18.9 22.0
Perkins County	994 2 709 2 243 8 038 1 697 3 291 559 9 045 1 815 1 082	5.3 8.9 7.1 7.1 6.7 4.4 6.1 7.2 6.0 3.5	36.6 27.1 31.7 29.1 35.7 31.9 31.1 28.5 38.5 37.5	184 993 490 3 521 402 1 132 117 3 775 335 185	472 456 477 544 423 494 404 513 444 384	16.9 16.3 17.0 18.5 14.4 18.3 16.0 19.8 16.3 19.9	434 1 116 907 2 763 763 1 333 202 3 269 675 461	161 192 179 187 171 189 160 188 183	12.8 11.4 14.4 12.2 11.8 12.5 13.5 13.3 14.1 14.3	289 1 060 686 2 916 526 1 432 239 5 011 803 349	37.0 39.2 32.1 41.7 28.7 46.6 25.5 41.8 40.0 28.4	6.2 6.1 9.0 4.1 6.7 3.3 8.8 2.2 4.9 6.9	301 284 244 315 247 281 232 306 269 231	16.8 19.6 17.7 20.6 17.1 21.8 22.1 25.8 25.5
Sioux County	393 2 084 225 1 537 1 376 231	4.6 5.4 3.6 7.2 5.5 3.0	47.1 37.5 36.0 37.3 36.0 35.9	35 502 35 344 279 16	372 422 379 389 370 325	24.2 17.0 21.1 16.2 17.6 11.4	91 950 89 636 660 72	159 157 157 157 152 139 129	12.4 12.8 13.1 13.2 13.3 13.1	219 585 91 604 379 119	35.2 38.6 36.3 39.1 30.3 44.5	9.1 9.6 5.5 4.6 4.2 9.2	307 254 286 228 200 227	16.7 18.5 23.3 23.2 21.2 16.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Columbus city Grand Island city Hastings city Kearney city North Platte city Scottsbluff city	5 274 9 270 5 515 4 971 5 798 3 257	7.8 8.6 5.8 11.6 9.6 4.0	27.5 25.9 31.3 19.3 26.0 33.8	2 805 4 826 2 609 2 646 2 837 1 479	548 557 547 634 548 533	19.0 17.7 17.2 19.3 16.1 21.3	1 988 3 392 2 382 1 419 2 315 1 460	190 201 210 221 186 201	12.1 12.5 12.7 13.3 11.6 13.4	2 203 5 974 3 612 4 002 3 252 2 331	44.4 47.7 40.0 55.3 45.0 45.3	2.2 1.5 2.7 .6 3.4 .7	321 319 298 331 291 294	21.0 22.8 24.6 26.2 24.5 27.3

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	All housing	units	Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder										
Congressional District American Indian Area						Locking	Vehicles o	voiloble	Specified owner, medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)		Specified renter poying		
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	complete plumbing focilities	None	1 or more	With o mortgoge	Not mort- goged	cosh rent, medion gross rent (dollors)		
District 1	216 561	200 846	1 618	605	1 013	6	359	1 259	420	159	241		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All oreos	2 851	2 552	744	273	471	6	180	564	300-	161	200-		
lowo Reservotion, KS—NE (pt.) Omoho Reservotion, IANE (pt.) Soc ond Fox (KS-NE) Reservotion and Trust Londs, KS-NE	1 946	1 745	433	146	287	2	107	326	304	153	200-		
(pt.) Winnebago Reservotion, NE	50 848	46 755	2 309	2 125	184	- 4	73	2 236	300- 300-	166	200-		
District 3	232 750	203 712	1 094	314	780	7	227	867	504	228	254		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All oreas	327	254	135	31	104	-	44	91	300-	150	200-		
Pine Ridge Reservotion ond Trust Londs, NE—SD (pt.) Santee Reservotion, NE	4 323	_ 254	135	31	104	-	44	91	300-	150	200-		
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All oreasPonco TDSA, NE (stote)	7 7	2 2	=	=	=	-	=	=	_	Ξ	=		

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of sym	T					Madian in 10	00 (delless)		
State Congressional District	Pers	ans		Hausehal	ld.	Median income in 19 Family	89 (dolldrs)	Nanfamily haus	ehold
County				90-percent canfide		90-percent canfidence	re bounds	90-percent canfiden	
Place and [In Selected States] County				70-percent cumae	nec badilas	70 percent cumoent		70 postoni	
Subdivision [10,000 or			Per capita incame						
More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in sample	in 1989 (dallars) —Standard errar	Lawer	Upper	Lawer	Upper	Lawer	Upper
The State	1 578 385	20.8	27	25 916	26 115	31 524	31 745	14 138	14 396
District 1	526 297	21.4	43	25 594	25 932	31 363	31 730	13 800	14 213
COUNTY 8urt Caunty	7 868	38 4	182	20 408	21 715	24 287	25 815	10 469	11 961
Sutter County	8 601 13 778	38.4 33.9 31.9	182 230 193	22 385 29 286	24 139 30 948	26 989 32 436	30 026 33 863	10 564 14 902	12 561 17 622
Cedar Caunty Colfax Caunty Cuming Caunty Dakata Caunty	10 131 9 139	39.0 26.7	169	20 413 21 352 20 991	21 614	24 376 26 178	25 694 27 856	9 069 9 839	10 648 11 880 11 992
Dakata Caunty Dixan Caunty	10 117 16 742 6 143	27.4 24.6 42.3	255 206 182 167	20 991 24 478 19 342	23 061 22 256 26 285 20 777	26 178 25 168 28 412 24 160	26 729 30 224 25 964	10 051 11 338 8 442	14 390 10 133
Dadge CountyGage Caunty	34 500 22 794	21.1 21.8	155 175	24 204 22 145	25 455 23 689	29 811 27 225	31 013 29 066	11 992 10 816	13 373 11 990
Jahnsan Caunty Lancaster Caunty	4 673 213 641	35.5 14.5	324 96	18 707 28 481	20 914 29 337 25 201	23 934 36 031	26 124 36 902	10 544 16 018	12 351 16 736
Madisan Caunty	32 655 7 980	20.2	165 349 212	23 731 21 311 22 176	24 240 I	29 053 27 825	30 619 32 645	11 909 8 515	13 491 11 329
Nemaha Caunty Otae Caunty Pawnee Caunty Richardsan County	14 252 3 317 9 937	23.9 32.0	265 l	17 074	24 234 19 455 20 432	27 792 21 605 23 309	29 462 24 660 25 794	11 003 7 763 9 752	12 212 10 134 11 261
Saline County Saunders Caunty	12 715 18 285	23.3 9 23.9 32.0 22.7 25.9 28.8 25.4	234 190 164	18 564 23 593 25 489	25 336 26 627	23 934 36 031 29 053 27 825 27 792 21 605 23 309 28 129 29 316 31 047	30 384 30 878	12 202 12 046	14 318 14 288
Seward Caunty	15 450 6 244	25.4 27.6	187 278	26 368 23 033	28 166	31 047 27 241	33 081 29 921	12 691 10 149	15 042 12 535
Thurstan County Washingtan Caunty	6 936 16 607	46.2 19.8	164 293	17 678 28 377	25 824 19 499 31 000	20 355 33 408	21 823 36 200	10 823 12 645	12 497 16 122
Wayne CauntyYork Caunty	9 364 14 428	24.2 22.5	234 235	20 263 24 992	21 650 26 450	24 803 29 520	27 203 31 752	10 751 12 931	12 331 15 682
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Reatrice city	12 354 23 680 191 972	15.9 16.1	290 212 105	21 488 23 898 27 585	23 761 25 697	26 537 30 134 35 597	29 706 31 756 36 551	10 661 11 991 15 967	12 321 13 945 16 729
Narfalk city	21 476	13.5 15.1	248	23 870	28 527 26 142	29 771	32 381	11 607	13 837
District 2	526 567	14.6	67	30 652	31 126	36 846	37 410	17 299	17 903
Cass Caunty (pt.)	7 540	15.3	356	23 491	27 830	28 817	31 420	11 777	14 214
Douglas CauntySarpy Caunty	416 444 102 583	14.3 15.5	80 104	29 524 35 045	30 158 36 104	36 628 37 728	37 275 38 901	16 857 21 451	17 397 23 035
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		15.7	20.	-1 0-7	20.700	0.4.701	07.70	19 989	21 070
8ellevue city Offutt AF8 West COP Omaho city	30 982 10 883 335 795	15.7 13.5 13.9	196 154 88	31 057 23 724 26 639	32 798 26 022 27 216	34 791 23 658 33 658	36 706 25 900 34 482	6 402 16 193	21 878 26 750 16 770
Omaho city Papillian city District 3	10 372	15.8	338	41 168	44 378	45 196 27 217	49 163 27 497	16 989 11 503	20 863 11 747
COUNTY	525 521	26.6	36	22 221	22 467	27 217	2/ 47/	11 303	11 747
Adams Caunty	29 625 7 965	19.2 38.7	215 212	23 744	25 053 19 180	29 559 21 213	31 156 22 466	11 727 8 081	12 955 9 83 9
Arthur County	462 852	45.2 47.8	496 410	17 714 16 897 20 772	21 311 24 216	19 080 22 192	23 176 25 969	8 190 6 977	12 918 12 070
Blaine CauntyBoane Caunty	675 6 667	39.9 35.9	578 267	17 847 20 774	22 325 22 532	20 516 25 536	25 831 27 216	8 488 8 341	15 818 10 414
8ox Butte County Bayd Caunty Brawn County	13 130 2 835 3 657	15.6 41.5 39.8	315 348 285	25 307 15 457 16 296	27 746 17 201 17 982	30 278 18 656 20 307	33 391 21 143 22 222	11 546 8 109 7 622	14 302 10 744 9 582
8uffala CountyChase County	37 ⁻ 447 4 381	21.2 41.9	172 274	23 256 20 806	24 741	30 068 23 347	31 534 25 402	11 769 9 973	12 878 12 351
Cherry Caunty	6 307 9 494	22.0 23.4	436 305	17 951 22 585	22 170 19 972 24 215	21 592 26 882	24 315 29 600	8 280 11 775	10 621 14 298
Clay County Custer Caunty Dawes Caunty Dayson Caunty	7 123 12 270	45.2 31.9	173 221 297	22 237 20 822	23 660 22 058	26 305 25 648	28 111 27 062	11 105 10 071	12 634 11 344
Dawson Caunty	9 021 19 940 2 237	20.3 18.7 47.1	297 233 317	16 765 21 709 20 105	18 920 23 261 22 440 22 969	23 687 25 744 24 172	28 076 27 607 26 746	9 380 10 758 7 804	11 037 12 435 9 787
Deuel County Dundy County Fillmore Caunty	2 582 7 103	33.3 37.1	469 252	19 718 22 296	22 969 24 198	24 268 27 209	26 746 27 587 29 653	10 481 11 834	14 001 14 456
Franklin County	3 938 3 101	42.2 43.3	256 264	19 847 19 284	21 221 21 111	22 801 22 257 21 224	25 498 25 641	10 470 8 753	12 030 11 978
Furnos Caunty	5 553 2 460	43.3 40.5 35.7	199 365	17 220 17 644	18 732 19 584	20 639	22 398 25 473	8 034 9 404	9 748 11 922
Gasper CountyGrant County	2 141 1 928 769	45.4 45.5 46.8	269 386 562	16 281 24 190 17 466	18 654 27 109 20 840	20 715 27 771 21 047	22 863 30 749 24 983	7 296 10 716 10 642	9 508 14 414 12 293
Frantier County Garden Caunty Garden Caunty Garfield Caunty Gasper Caunty Grant Caunty Grant Caunty Hall Caunty Hamiltan Caunty	3 006 48 925	39.6 17.3	244 153	17 466 17 484 24 987	19 011 26 102	21 268 30 105	24 031 31 540	9 068 12 770	11 410 14 062
Harlan County	3 810	27.7 40.7	276 268	23 904 1 7 494	26 017 19 464	27 887 22 013	29 886 24 504	11 264 9 239	13 885 11 110
Hayes Caunty	1 222 3 750	47.0 39.0	774 315	18 862 18 866	21 717 1 20 501	21 729 22 301	26 702 25 367	10 019 8 076	12 968 10 242 10 714
Halt Caunty Haaker Caunty Haward Caunty	12 599 793 6 055	26.6 43.3 35.8	255 371 220	19 202 17 504 20 829	20 854 19 861 22 562	24 381 20 758 25 114	26 366 25 626 26 993	9 028 7 585 10 306	10 /14 11 618 11 978
Jeffersan Caunty Kearney County	8 759 6 629	22.9 22.5	320 320	20 479 25 842	22 562 22 904 28 496	25 976 28 577	28 810 31 226	8 617 14 282	10 885 17 306
Keith Caunty Keya Paha Caunty	8 584 1 029	20.9 47.9	310 322	21 782 15 122	23 785 18 940	25 110 19 080	27 294 22 362	10 923 7 213	13 540 10 937

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions or ferms and meonings of symb	oois, see rextj								<u></u>
State	Perso	ns			_	Medion income in 1	989 (dollors)		-
County				Househo	ld	Fomily		Nonfomily house	ehold
County Place and [In Selected				90-percent confide	nce bounds	90-percent confide	nce bounds	90-percent confidence	e bounds
States] County									
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			Per copito income in 1989 (dollors)						
More Persons	100-percent count	Percent in somple	—Stondord error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Kimboll County	4 108	21.2	388	21 412	25 174	25 057	29 156	9 407	14 564
Knox County	9 534	38.5	226	17 218	18 549	21 823	23 127	7 590	8 756
Lincoln County	32 508	18.7	181	25 123	26 707	31 084	32 431	11 332	12 442
	878	46.9	503	19 551	22 809	21 450	25 270	10 481	16 005
McPherson County	683	48.6	504	16 508	19 281	19 377	24 216	6 499	11 063
	546	44.7	950	15 641	20 852	18 506	24 341	9 097	12 953
Merrick County	8 042	26.0	276	21 611	23 443	25 325	27 044	11 296	13 017
Morrill County	5 423	42.8	216	18 582	20 202	22 984	25 659	9 211	10 847
Nonce County	4 275	39.3	218	19 749	21 808	23 740	25 535	10 568	12 820
Nuckolls County	5 786	44.5	201	19 513	20 925	24 287	25 788	8 602	10 530
Perkins CountyPhelps County	3 367	38.1	247	22 102	24 162	25 803	27 766	10 488	12 301
	9 715	22.6	337	25 903	27 484	30 775	33 063	13 787	16 502
Pierce County	7 827	37.8	213	21 545	23 121	26 010	27 912	10 114	11 586
	29 820	21.8	172	25 553	26 693	30 645	32 040	14 474	15 906
Polk County	5 675	36.7	236	24 817	27 057	28 848	30 838	14 127	17 734
	11 705	17.2	301	21 301	23 327	26 217	28 899	11 595	13 607
Rock County	2 019	47.5	308	18 061	19 887	22 429	24 510	10 230	12 270
Scotts Bluff County	36 025	21.1	167	20 736	22 003	25 719	27 028	10 367	11 703
Sheridon County	6 750	33.0	290	18 230	20 254	22 436	25 011	9 283	11 081
Shermon County	3 718	44.8	192	16 226	17 861	20 467	22 775	7 872	9 943
Sioux County Thayer County	1 549	44.9	418	17 475	20 208	20 289	24 105	9 981	12 401
	6 635	36.4	227	19 584	21 235	23 692	25 662	9 863	11 614
Thomos County Volley County	851	47.1	338	16 393	18 936	17 407	20 692	6 672	14 703
	5 169	22.2	277	17 723	20 467	22 138	25 911	8 061	10 652
Webster County Wheeler County	4 279	39.4	271	17 525	19 173	21 307	23 208	7 961	10 126
	948	45.0	491	21 001	24 395	23 767	28 558	8 189	15 032
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						•			
Columbus city	19 480	16.2	252	25 433	27 124	31 233	33 723	14 466	16 364
	39 386	14.9	169	24 101	25 673	29 649	31 445	12 664	14 149
Hostings city	22 837	15.5	256	22 515	24 118	28 711	31 001	11 353	12 574
	24 396	14.7	281	22 110	24 521	30 577	32 817	11 616	13 139
North Plotte city	22 605	13.4	272	22 762	25 995	30 511	32 580	11 059	12 570
Scottsbluff city	13 711	15.2	317	18 836	21 064	24 415	27 204	9 329	12 029

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Housing	units	Median sele	cted month	ly awner costs	(dallors)			owner costs as o I income in 1989		Medion gro (dollor		Median gross percentage of income in	household
County Place and [In Selected			With a mo	rtgoge	Not morto	goged	With o mo	rtgoge	Not mortg	oged	90-percent co		90-percent co	
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or			90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co					
More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	660 621 216 569	21.6 21.9	607 577	613 584	191 190	192 193	1 9.2 18.2	19.5 18.7	12.5 12.2	12.7 12.6	347 336	350 340	23.6 23.5	23.8 24.0
Rurt County 8urt County 8urter County Cass County (pt.) Cedor County Colfox County Cuming County Dixon County Dixon County Dodge County Johnson County Johnson County Nemaha County Nemaha County Oroc County	3 740 3 801 5 978 4 149 3 971 4 132 6 486 2 613 14 601 9 735 2 153 86 734 13 069 3 432 6 137	39.4 35.8 32.1 41.0 27.7 28.6 24.5 43.8 21.9 14.4 20.7 24.4 24.5 36.0	402 454 575 392 427 425 530 394 521 455 375 638 552 464 459	437 501 609 433 458 479 560 432 546 486 421 652 580 506 497 381	157 165 195 146 163 155 184 149 196 157 150 214 188 162 180	170 176 208 155 175 169 200 162 206 171 165 220 197 182 191	14.4 17.3 20.5 16.0 14.2 15.4 16.7 14.3 16.9 15.9 14.3 18.5 18.5 14.8 14.0	17.2 20.7 21.8 18.9 17.3 18.8 19.2 17.2 18.7 18.2 19.4 18.8 16.6 20.8	12.2 11.4 11.6 12.2 12.1 11.4 11.9 12.1 12.1 11.3 11.4 11.5 12.1 11.8 11.8	13.8 13.1 13.3 13.7 14.2 13.4 14.0 13.9 13.4 12.7 13.5 12.4 14.3 13.6 14.3	237 270 328 214 247 257 338 223 303 270 225 375 300 239 286	257 289 352 2300 267 275 358 251 320 290 265 382 314 273 306 240	21.6 18.4 16.7 15.4 16.8 16.8 22.0 16.6 21.8 20.4 18.5 25.1 21.8 18.5 20.3	24.3 21.5 20.2 18.5 20.7 24.1 20.3 23.4 22.6 24.4 26.0 23.6 24.5 23.0 26.3
Richordson County Saline County Saunders County Seword County Stonton County Thurston County Woshington County Wayne County York County	4 704 5 299 7 594 5 908 2 355 2 548 6 378 3 517 5 861	23.0 27.2 28.6 26.6 29.0 47.3 19.4 24.8 22.9	382 470 534 541 455 372 597 463 499	425 514 564 583 503 413 638 523 541	155 172 194 198 169 166 200 174 188	168 182 207 212 190 177 222 193 202	14.2 14.5 19.2 16.2 19.8 15.0 17.0 15.4	17.7 17.2 21.0 18.7 22.1 18.3 19.8 19.3 20.4	11.8 11.6 12.2 11.3 10.7 11.3 11.5 11.4	13.8 13.3 13.8 13.2 14.1 13.1 14.0 13.9 13.0	201 286 286 316 258 186 313 249 297	235 309 311 339 290 206 340 274 319	18.6 16.9 19.7 20.6 16.9 16.6 21.4 22.0 20.3	23.2 20.0 22.1 22.6 23.6 18.9 26.0 26.4 23.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8eotrice city Fremont city Lincoln city Norfolk city District 2	5 532 9 850 79 079 8 877 211 302	16.3 16.5 13.4 15.1	457 528 633 567 703	500 563 648 602 714	155 205 213 192 223	178 218 220 206 228	16.3 16.4 18.5 18.8 20.5	20.0 18.8 19.4 20.9 20.9	10.6 11.8 11.5 11.5	12.7 13.7 12,5 13.7 12.9	278 306 375 303 403	305 327 382 322 408	21.0 22.1 25.2 21.6 24.3	23.9 24.1 26.2 24.0 24.7
COUNTY Coss County (pt.) Douglos County Sarpy County	2 973 172 335 · 35 994	16.2 14.2 15.6	582 683 763	643 695 780	178 221 240	209 227 255	20.8 20.2 21.5	23.4 20.6 22.2	10.7 12.4 11.2	15.3 13.0 12.9	328 390 466	372 396 480	22.0 24.5 23.1	25.5 25.0 23.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8ellevue city	11 960 2 835 143 612 3 478 232 750	15.9 13.1 13.9 16.2 27.9	674 - 621 875 499	712 - 632 936 506	223 217 242 176	244 150 222 282	19.4 - 19.0 20.7	21.1 - 19.7 23.2 18.0	11.0 - 12.4 9.3 12.6	13.7 100.0 13.0 13.9	436 431 383 459 282	455 458 389 538 286	23.9 18.9 24.8 22.8	25.2 21.5 25.5 25.2 22.6
COUNTY	232 730	21.7	477	300	176	1/0	17.3	10.0	12.0	12.7	202	200	22.2	22.0
Adams County Antelope County Arthur County 8anner County 8loine County 8loine County 8ox Buthe County 8xy Boyd County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 6xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 8xy County 6xy	12 491 3 478 242 366 381 2 878 5 534 1 538 1 950 14 538 2 011 3 023	19.2 40.3 49.6 45.9 48.0 36.4 15.7 45.4 41.0 22.0 42.4 22.9	529 393 88 305 376 388 591 330 419 590 426 373	559 432 435 424 643 433 636 392 460 620 473 445	200 155 134 120 117 153 177 140 158 193 152	214 165 172 150 146 167 197 151 173 205	16.4 16.2 3.7 8.2 7.6 14.7 14.6 13.2 19.9 18.3 19.1 15.9	18.4 19.6 16.3 46.7 62.7 18.5 17.9 19.6 23.6 20.2 21.7 21.7	11.7 13.4 8.4 8.5 11.4 12.0 11.0 13.3 12.5 12.5 12.5	13.3 15.3 14.7 18.6 18.1 13.9 14.1 15.9 14.9 14.2 14.7	293 206 177 142 130 215 269 212 251 312 258 247	309 225 268 291 195 238 296 237 275 328 282 289	23.0 17.8 6.6 16.9 6.0 15.3 20.4 14.1 20.4 24.3 17.0 21.8	24.8 21.8 16.5 79.4 14.0 19.1 23.3 19.5 25.4 25.9 21.3 25.5
Cheyenne County Cloy County Custer County Dowes County Dawson County Deuel County Dundy County Fronklin County Fronklin County	4 345 3 173 5 728 3 909 9 021 1 075 1 326 3 102	23.5 46.1 33.6 22.2 18.8 48.6 36.1 39.3 44.7	442 390 413 469 459 375 362 435	496 424 450 533 493 430 451 472 421	166 169 152 178 177 134 153 172	182 179 163 196 189 146 170 182	14.4 14.3 13.8 13.1 16.9 13.6 15.9 17.5	17.3 16.7 16.4 17.1 19.6 17.9 23.7 20.5	10.8 11.9 11.3 12.3 11.4 11.8 11.1 11.6	13.1 13.3 12.7 15.2 13.2 14.2 14.1 13.3	264 243 224 276 282 229 209 256 217	290 264 244 305 299 260 248 289	19.3 18.3 19.7 28.7 20.2 18.6 15.1 17.5	22.9 21.3 23.0 33.5 23.2 23.0 21.0 21.0
Frontier County	1 565 2 905 1 343 1 021 1 212 425 1 284 19 528 3 589	40.1 42.0 37.5 47.8 48.8 49.9 42.5 17.3 27.6	384 400 353 394 392 351 308 548 452	459 439 436 460 465 491 357 572 491	152 148 145 129 160 155 137 197 183	169 158 168 147 182 186 148 209 197	12.6 16.5 14.5 16.2 14.9 12.6 15.0 16.9	17.1 20.2 21.4 21.5 20.1 22.5 21.1 18.5 19.6	11.7 12.2 11.1 11.2 10.0 10.5 11.6 11.9	14.6 13.8 14.3 13.7 12.7 15.4 13.9 13.3 13.6	212 196 214 193 264 228 195 312 283	251 218 245 229 296 278 221 325 310	16.4 18.7 15.8 16.5 14.0 19.0 13.8 21.9 17.4	21.7 22.6 21.6 21.2 20.0 24.9 19.1 23.2 21.2
Horlan County Hoyes County Hitchcock County Holt County Hooker County Howord County Jefferson County Kearney County Keith County Keya Paho County	2 409 583 1 873 5 472 433 2 598 4 082 2 756 4 938 584	37.5 48.4 39.8 28.4 49.4 37.8 22.5 24.3 20.0 48.6	406 315 387 439 336 424 371 478 501 237	452 505 463 487 522 481 418 550 550 347	160 128 142 169 144 157 141 173 186 126	173 159 158 182 166 171 154 192 212	17.6 9.3 15.4 17.8 12.2 13.9 13.6 15.3 20.5 7.8	22.2 17.1 20.7 21.1 23.1 17.8 17.5 19.8 22.8 17.2	12.5 11.1 11.1 12.5 11.2 11.9 11.3 11.4 11.2	14.8 15.6 13.4 14.5 14.8 13.9 13.3 13.9 14.2 15.9	247 192 223 252 198 226 244 291 271	276 275 265 271 247 247 267 323 300 212	19.8 12.5 13.6 18.7 11.7 15.4 16.5 17.5 20.5	25.4 30.5 18.2 21.8 20.9 19.3 21.7 21.6 23.4 19.4

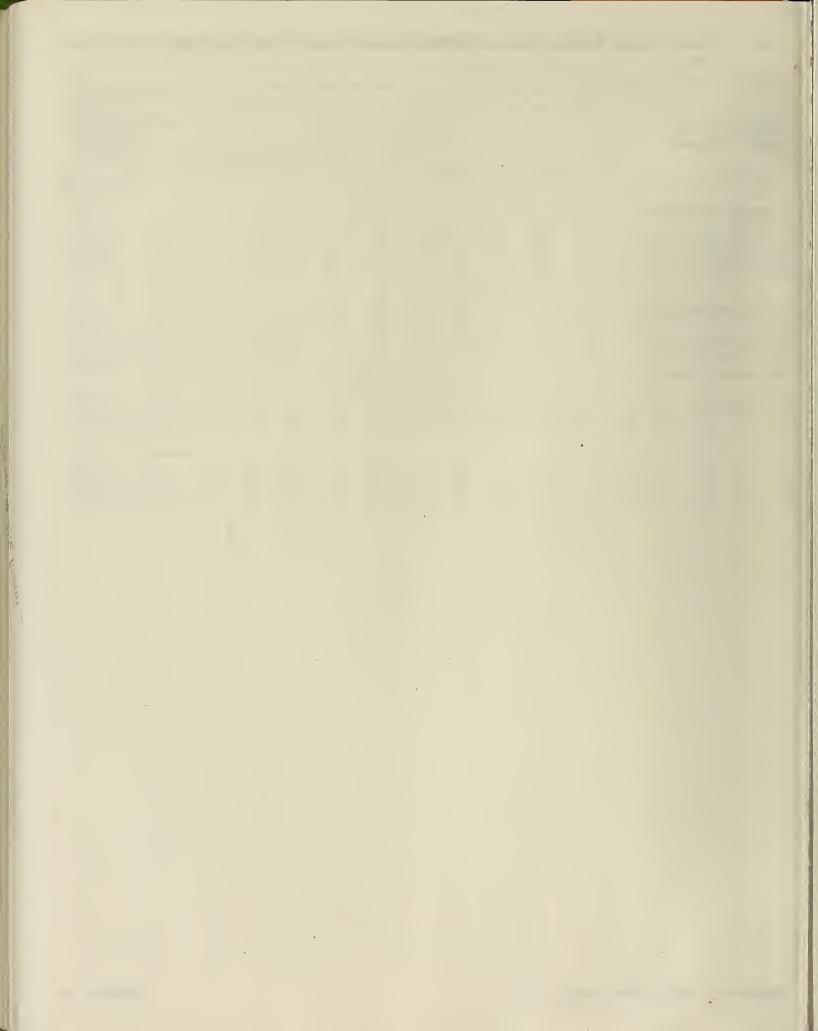
Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbo	is, see lext]													£
State Congressional District	Housing	units	Medion sele	cted monthl	y owner costs ((dollors)			owner costs os o income in 1989		Medion gro (dollor		Medion gross percentage of income in	household
County Place and [In Selected			With o mo	rtgoge	Not mortg	oged	With o moi	rtgoge	Not mortg	oged	90-percent co		90-percent of bound	
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or			90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co bound		90-percent co bounds					
More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in somple	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Kimboll County Knox County Lincoln County Logan County	1 967 4 799 14 210 387	22.0 40.4 18.6 49.9	428 368 529 290	506 405 561 458	180 158 180 142	208 170 191 177	14.9 16.7 15.5 19.8	22.0 20.1 17.4 32.3	10.0 13.3 11.0 9.9	13.2 14.8 12.5 14.6	265 187 277 267	310 213 298 297	15.8 18.6 22.8 12.2	22.6 21.8 25.1 20.8
Loup County McPherson County Merrick County Morrill County	399 257 3 533 2 530	49.1 50.2 26.9 44.2	268 9 461 389	428 492 518 433	103 96 160 154	123 166 181 167	18.2 .5 15.8 15.0	64.6 19.5 19.8 18.4	9.2 8.1 11.2 12.4	14.5 15.0 13.5 14.5	163 149 253 260	201 213 279 283	8.3 14.8 15.8 21.5	16.9 32.6 19.9 23.9
Nonce County Nuckolls County	1 807 2 699	42.6 45.7	354 386	389 426	148 143	160 152	14.1 14.5	17.9 17.4	11.8 12.0	13.8 13.5	226 208	245 230	16.5 20.7	20.8 23.4
Perkins County Phelps County Pierce County Plotte County Polk County Red Willow County Rock County	1 537 4 084 3 177 11 716 2 742 5 279 1 001	39.2 23.6 39.5 21.7 37.6 18.2 46.5	434 438 458 532 398 473 364	516 474 495 556 450 517 472	151 182 174 183 165 180 151	172 201 185 191 178 198 170	14.3 14.8 15.4 17.5 12.9 16.4 13.4	19.4 17.9 18.6 19.5 15.9 20.2 18.6	11.5 10.4 13.4 11.4 10.9 11.3 11.8	14.0 12.4 15.4 12.9 12.7 13.7 15.1	275 267 234 307 232 264 217	315 301 257 323 260 299 247	14.1 17.5 15.7 19.6 15.0 20.6 19.6	19.5 21.3 19.6 21.6 19.2 23.1 24.5
Scotts Bluff CountySheridon CountySherman County	15 514 3 211 1 874	21.6 34.6 45.5	499 421 363	528 467 407	183 174 137	194 191 147	18.8 14.3 17.2	20.6 18.3 22.0	12.5 12.9 13.1	14.0 15.4 15.5	299 258 218	314 281 244	24.7 23.9 17.1	27.0 27.1 24.2
Sioux County Thayer County Thomos County Valley County Webster County Wheeler County	869 3 017 404 2 469 2 048 561	47.3 39.3 49.3 23.6 42.0 49.0	340 401 338 354 343 253	409 443 420 453 396 407	144 150 143 143 134 118	176 164 174 163 144 140	16.5 15.4 15.7 13.6 15.6 6.6	30.6 18.6 24.6 18.7 19.7	10.1 11.9 10.8 11.7 12.3 10.5	14.6 13.6 15.4 14.8 14.3 15.8	249 241 261 207 183 206	329 264 310 249 215 248	12.6 16.5 21.0 20.8 18.4 12.2	20.5 20.9 27.8 25.6 24.6 21.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														00.1
Columbus city	7 812 15 855 9 846 9 372 9 827 6 086	16.4 14.9 15.6 14.9 13.3 15.5	533 543 530 615 526 500	562 572 564 654 570 567	185 195 202 212 178 189	196 209 219 229 194 210	17.7 16.7 15.9 17.8 14.8 20.1	20.2 18.7 18.5 20.6 17.4 22.4	11.1 11.6 11.7 11.9 10.6 12.0	13.1 13.3 13.7 14.8 12.6 14.7	310 311 289 321 276 283	331 328 309 342 305 307	19.7 22.0 23.6 25.0 23.0 25.2	22.1 23.6 25.8 27.3 26.0 29.4

Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Person	s	Housing units			Оссирі	ed housing unit	Indion, Eskimo	mo, or Aleut hauseholder			
					Per copito income in	Medion :	selected month	y owner costs (dollo	rs) 1	Medion gross	rent (dollors)	
Congressional District American Indian Area				1989 (dollors) for Americon Indion,	With o mo	rtgoge	Not mortgo	iged	90-percent confidence boun			
Amoneum maium Arcu					Eskimo, or Aleut per-	90-percent confid	lence bounds	90-percent confide	nce bounds			
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in somple	sons—Ston- dord error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 1	526 297	21.4	216 569	21.9	126	368	472	138	180	213	270	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All oreos	7 710	45.8	2 842	47.0	130	242	335	145	177	151	178	
lowa Reservotion, KS—NE (pt.) Omoho Reservotion, IA—NE (pt.)	15 5 227	33.3 45.4	5 1 938	40.0 46.9	166	242	359	124	182	139	172	
Soc and Fox (KS-NÉ) Reservation and Trust	127	43.3	50	48.0	_		300			_	_	
Londs, KSNE (pt.) Winnebogo Reservation, NE	2 341	46.7	849	47.1	210	198	351	147	184	157	207	
District 3	525 521	26.6	232 750	27.9	158	419	567	183	275	240	267	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All oreos Pine Ridge Reservotion and Trust Londs, NE—	784	44.8	348	45.4	359	92	209	-	200	108	155	
SO (pt.)Santee Reservotion, NE	26		10	10.0	_	-	_	-			-	
Santee Reservotion, NE	.758	46.3	338	46.4	359	93	208	-	200	108	155	
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA												
Alf oreos Ponco TDSA, NE (stote)	8	62.5 62.5	8	50.0 50.0	_		-	-	-	-	-	



APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

CONTE	ENTS
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels- although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

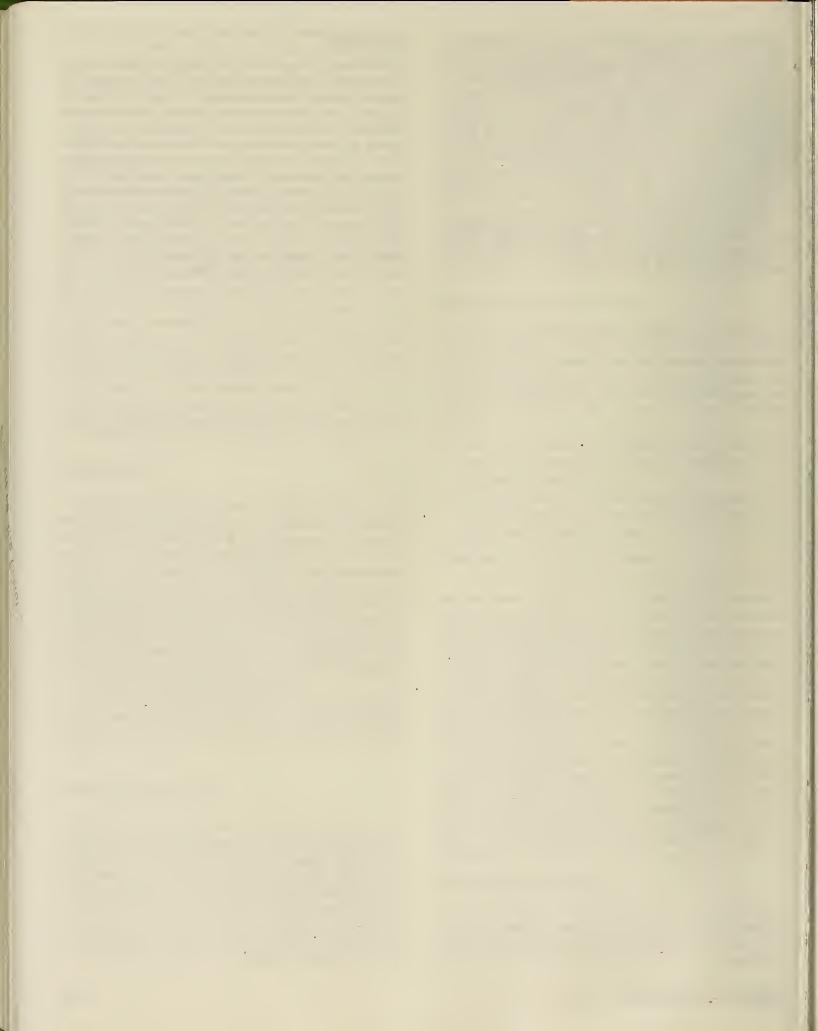
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a **Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- · Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing shortterm care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes person's residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

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Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—às well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a motherchild subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, mamage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- 5. Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- · Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- · Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French Italian Portuguese German	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole
	Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian Polish	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Russian South Slavic Other Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese	Cambodian
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

•	Weighted			Related children under 18 years						
Size of Family Unit	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years		\$6,451 5,947				+				
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons Six persons Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

^{&#}x27;In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian,

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school. company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the guestion on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "vear of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability-This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10-acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and lícense fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2.000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}}$$
 and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$\mathsf{SE}_{(\hat{\mathsf{X}}+\hat{\mathsf{Y}})} = \mathsf{SE}_{(\hat{\mathsf{X}}-\hat{\mathsf{Y}})} = \sqrt{(\mathsf{SE}_{\hat{\mathsf{X}}})^2 + (\mathsf{SE}_{\hat{\mathsf{Y}}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two
 estimated standard errors below the estimate to
 two estimated standard errors above the estimate
 would contain the average result from all possible
 samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$
= .029

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

OTAGE I. THE OF HOODERIOLS			
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18		
1	2 persons in housing unit		
2	3 persons in housing unit		
3	4 persons in housing unit		
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit		
5	8 or more persons in housing unit		
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18		
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		
	Persons in All Other Housing Units		
11	1 person in housing unit		
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		
	Persons in Group Quarters		
17	Persons in Group Quarters		
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES			

1	Sampling rate	of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate	less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups
	1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories
	as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not
	listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.			Renter
11	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in		Rent
	housing unit	101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: I	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	109	\$1,000 or more
_	than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	more individual units	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF		
	HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT	101 110	Black Householder
Group	Owner White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander House-
1	Less than \$20,000		holder
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		gories as groups 101 through
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		120
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian Entime or Alout
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	101-100	gories as groups 101 through
9	\$300,000 or more		120
10	Other ¹		II but to the Bear
		404.000	Householder of Other Race
44.00	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	1	Vacant for rent
	gories as groups 1 through 20	2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-		Other vacant
	gories as groups 1 through 20		
	30 20 2.0 11	The estimat	tes produced by this procedure realize some

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹		Size of publication area ²												
Lotimated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250		30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500		35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500		-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-				250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-			-			310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-			-	- 1	-		550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-			-			-	- 1	_	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000		- 1	-				-	_			1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000		-	-						_		20	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	_	_			_				_	_	_		3 540	4 470
10,000,000	_			_		_	_						0 040	5 480
							_			1	_			3 400

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95		1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})$

B = Base of estimated percentage

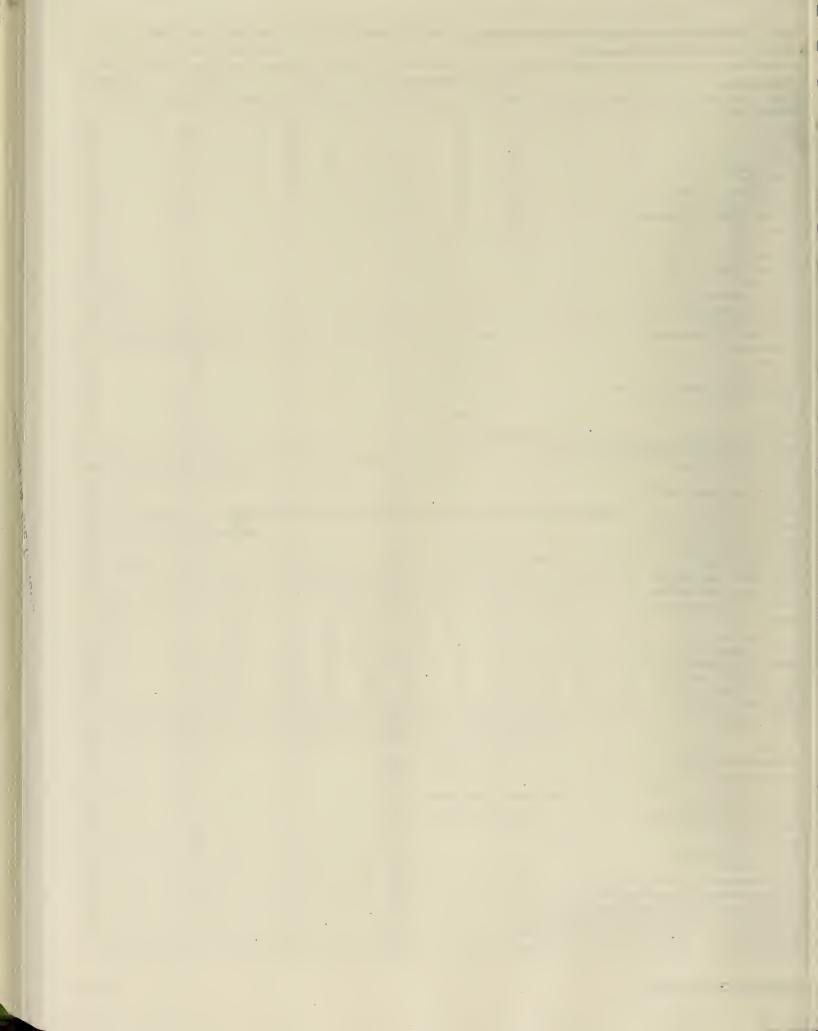
p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nebraska

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status		0.9	0.6	0.4
Marital status	1.1			0.5
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.7	
Children ever born	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8
Place of birth	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.1
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9
Year of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0
Household type	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
	1.2		0.6	0.5
Family type		1.0		0.5
Group quarters	0.9	0.8	0.7	
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	- 0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
		1.0		
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy		1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to ge to work	1.4			0.5
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING	,		•	
			0.0	0.5
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2		0.6	0.5
Occupancy status		1.0		0.9
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
				0.8
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8
Sewage disposal	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
			0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0		
		1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2			
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs				0.5



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

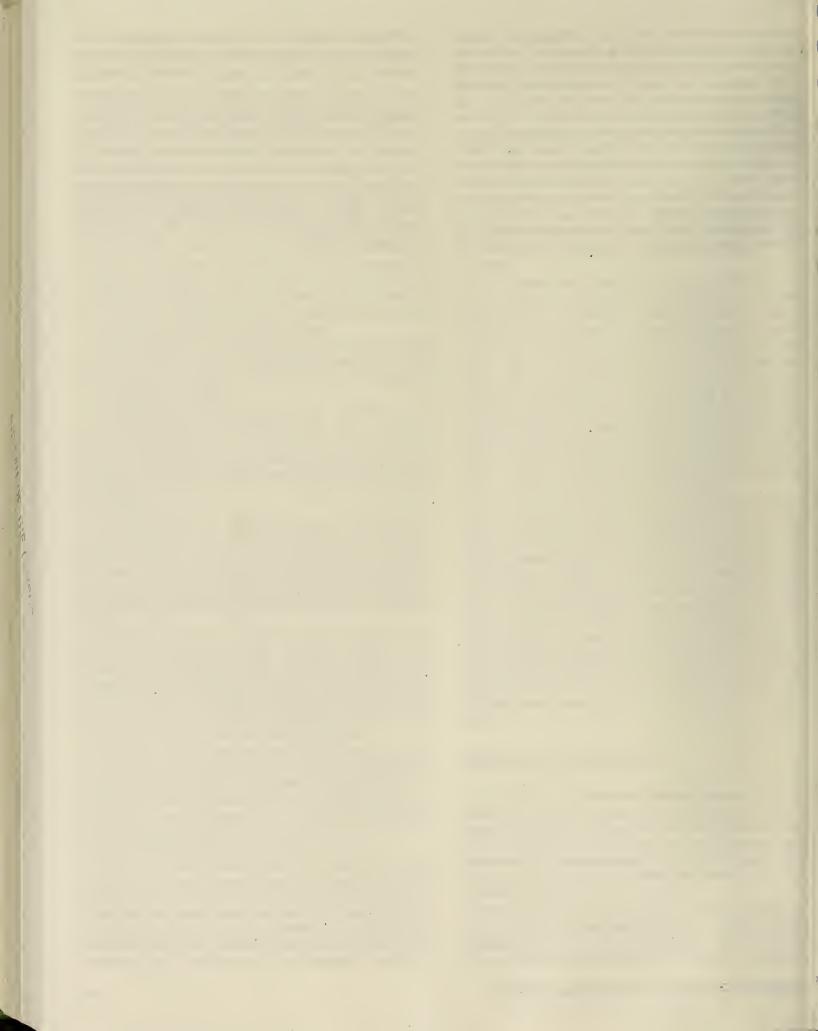
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of	birth
4 1	1949	C	9 1 9	8 1
000000	1 0 800000	0000	00 10 80	0000
10101	9 1 0 1 0	1010	010 9	1010
2020	2020	2	0 20	2020
3030	3030	¦3 (030 🕳	3030
14 • 40	4 • 40	14 (040 !	4040
5050	5050	5 (050	5050
16060	i 6060	16 (0 60 i	6060
7070	7070	7 (070	7070
8080	8080	18 (080	8 • 80
9090	9 0 9 ●	9 (0 9 •	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who Identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year .	

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- **H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or develop ment are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost. Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- **H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.
 Include payments on first most ages and contracts to purchase only. Payments.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- **H25.** A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

 Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b**. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark \boldsymbol{Yes} for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly
 after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or
 stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- **24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work.* DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- **25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - **b.** Mark **No.** already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 - Mark No. other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store Petroleum refining

Cattle ranch

Do not enter -

Ranch

Furniture company Grocery store Oil company

Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like

the following —
Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter -

Clerk Helper Mechanic Nurse

Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization
if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance
company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT... organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b. Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle —— o and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

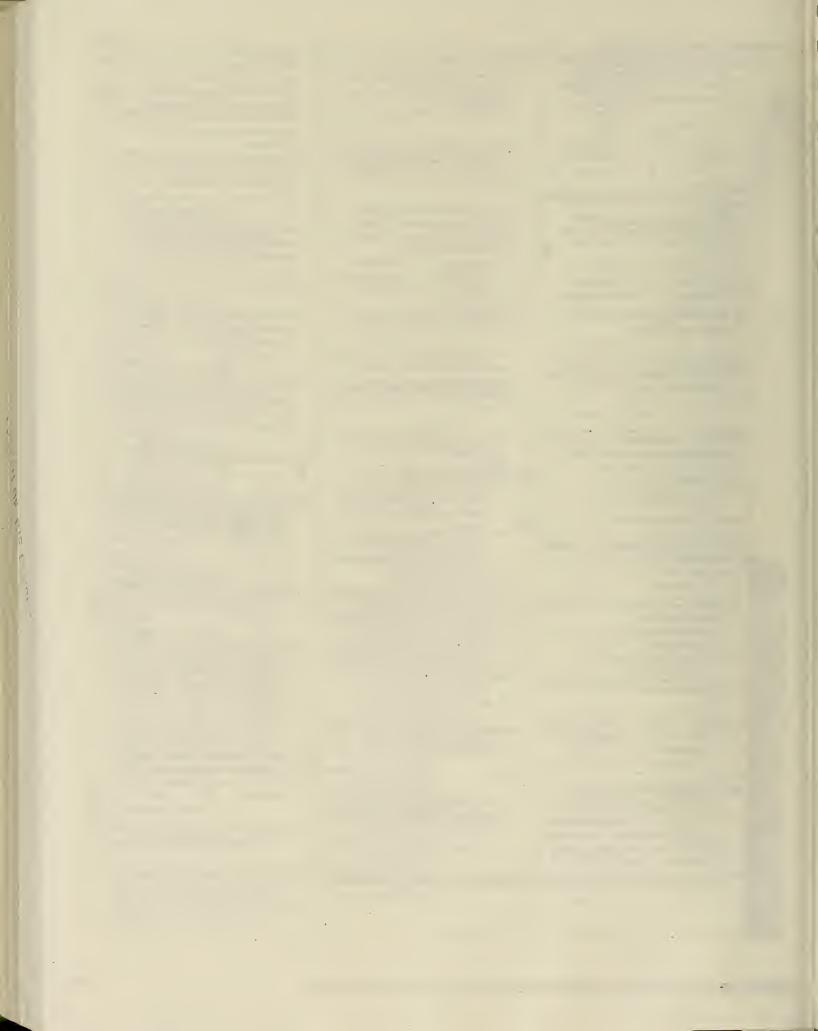
	PERSON 1	PERSON 2		
Dieses Sil and advenue	Last name	Last name		
Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name Middle Initial	First name Middle initial		
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person.	START in this column with the household	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: O Husband/wife O Brother/sister O Natural-born O Father/mother		
If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	or adopted		
		O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner O Housemate, O Other roommate		
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female		
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.	O White O Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	O White O Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)		
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.	O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API	O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API		
Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.	a. Age b. Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0	a. Age b. Year of birth 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0		
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 6 0 6 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced		
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		
FOR CENSUS USE	·	0		

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS F	11a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
Pirst name Middle initial	Question la on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
r and rearrie Princille sottled	the person should be listed — for example, someone	
	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?
O Natural-born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	
or adopted O Grandchild	and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative		A Life County of the Land County
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
stepdaughter		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	would sell for if it were for sale?
or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
roommate norrelative	usually lives somewhere else?	O \$10,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999
O Male O Female	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	O \$15,000 to \$19,999 O \$80,000 to \$89,999
	and reason(s).	0 \$20,000 to \$24,999 0 \$90,000 to \$99,999
O White		0 \$25,000 to \$29,999
O Black or Negro		0 \$30,000 to \$34,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the	LIO UILIA based dan etta dat to the Control of	\$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	0 \$45,000 to \$49,999 0 \$200,000 to \$249,999
	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$50,000 to \$54,999 O \$250,000 to \$299,999
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	O \$55,000 to \$59,999 O \$300,000 to \$399,999
O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house detached from any other house	O \$60,000 to \$64,999 O \$400,000 to \$499,999
risian of racinc Islander (Art)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses A building with 2 apartments	O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more
O Chinese O Japanese	O A building with 2 apartments O A building with 3 or 4 apartments	
O Filipino O Asian Indian	O A building with 5 to 9 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
O Korean O Guamanian	O A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	
, ,	O Other	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399
Other race (Print race)		0 \$80 to \$99
Other lace (Finit face)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	0 \$100 to \$124
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	O \$150 to \$174 O \$475 to \$499
1 1 1 1	or half-rooms.	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524
<u></u>	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$200 to \$224 O \$525 to \$549
000000 1 • 800000	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	O \$225 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599
101010 901010	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O 2	H4. Is this house or apartment —	O \$275 to \$299 O \$650 to \$699
3030 3030	O Owned by you or someone in this household	O \$300 to \$324 O \$700 to \$749
4040	with a mortgage or loan?	O \$325 to \$349 O \$750 to \$999
5050 5050	O Owned by you or someone in this household free	O \$350 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more
6060 6060	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
7070 7070 8080	O Rented for cash rent?	O. 2 Jos are mounty ton around my mount
9090 9090	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
,,,,	EUD CEI	NSUS USE
O Now married O Separated		
O Widowed O Never married	nerrone =	un un ib
O Divorced	Occupied Vacant O Less than 1 (
		12 up to 24
O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	O Cont'n O Usual home O 2 up to 6	24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	elsouthers I F Complete at	ter o o o o o o o o o o o o o
O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban	O O CI Vo	100000000000
O Yes, Cuban O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean,	3 O For rent O For seas/ O MV O FD	
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	O For sale only rec/occ	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	5 O Kented or O For migrant O PO O P3	
	Sold, not workers O D1 O D4	O IA JC2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
L	occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4	
0	9	88888888888
	9 <u>C2.</u> Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a	0 7 0 H1

O Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP O Electricity O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost. a. Electricity
serving the neighborhood O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP O Electricity	
O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP O Electricity	a. Electricity
O Electricity	a. Electricity
	a. Electricity
O Final ail homosone ats	
O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
O Coal or coke	
	۲
	 \$.00
O Other fuel	Yearly cost Dollars
O No fuel used	1, 1
	OR
	OR
H15. Do you get water from -	
	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
department, or private company?	
A STATE OF THE STA	
	b.Gas
creek, river, cistern, etc.?	_
H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	
The second second is a part of the second se	
O Yes, connected to muhitir course	0.01
	\$.00
	Yearly cost — Dollars
O No, use other means	
	OP
H17. About when was this building first built?	· OR
0 1000 1000	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O No charge or gas not used
O 1985 to 1988	
O 1980 to 1984	
O 1970 to 1979	
	c. Water
O 1939 or earlier	r
O Don't know	
	s .00
	Yearly cost — Dollars
H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Today www — Domas
condominium?	OR
	V
O Yes	O beliefly many to be for the
·	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
J	O No charge
If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
O Yes — Skip to H20	
O No	
	F
	4
b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	.00
	Yearly cost — Dollars
process and property.	,
O None	OR
	UN
O \$1 to \$999	
O \$1,000 to \$2,499	O lookuded to root as in condeminium for
O \$1,000 to \$2,499 O \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
○ \$1,000 to \$2,499 ○ \$2,500 to \$4,999 ○ \$5,000 to \$9,999	Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or these fuels not used
O \$1,000 to \$2,499 O \$2,500 to \$4,999	
	department, or private company? An individual drilled well? Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer? Yes, connected to public sewer No, connected to septic tank or cesspool No, use other means H17. About when was this building first built? 1989 or 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1969 1950 to 1969 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No

PERSON 1 Last name Prist name Middle initial 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Ves — Skip to 15a O No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? O Yes O No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CTTIZEN of the United States? O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization O No, not a citizen of the United States 10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974 O 1985 or 1986 O 1960 to 1964 O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959 O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. 7 (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7 (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? O Yes O No, lived outside the city/town limits	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? O Yes O No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? O Yes O No If this person is a female — How many bables has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college O Yes, private school, private college	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? O Yes O No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more O O O O O O O O O O O O 21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. O No school completed O Nursery school Kindergarten 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade	O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all 16. When was this person born? O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	duty in the Armed Forces.) O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 9th grade 10th grade 11th grade 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 O No — Skip to 18	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) [If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest
O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)	b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. O September 1980 or later O May 1975 to August 1980 O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) O February 1955—July 1964 O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) O World War II (September 1940—July 1947) O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)	b. Name of city, town, or post office c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits d. County
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haltian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	O Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? Years	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	28. Industry or Employer	32. INCOME IN 1989 —
WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance. Car, truck, or van Motorcycle Bus or trolley bus Bicycle Streetcar or trolley car Walked	a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle O and print the branch of the Armed Forces.	Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home Skip to 28 O Ferryboat O Other method	(Name of company, business, or other employer) b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tipe from all jobs — Report amount before deduction for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
ii "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a. b. How many people, including this person,	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	O Yes So No Annual amount — Dollars
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?	mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery) c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle	b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and
O Drove alone O 5 people O 2 people O 6 people O 3 people O 7 to 9 people O 4 people O 10 or more people	O Manufacturing O Other (agriculture, O Wholesale trade construction, service, O Retail trade government, etc.)	partnership — Report NET income after business expenses. O Yes — > 00
24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?	29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing?	No Annual amount — Dollars C. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings
O a.m. O p.m.	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine	as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. O Yes ——
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	assembler, cake icer) b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?z	O No Annual amount — Dollars d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royali income, or income from estates and trusts —
Minutes — Skip to 28 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies,	Report even small amounts credited to an account. O Yes
layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)	No Annual amount — Dolars e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary filness, labor dispute, etc. No	Was this person — Fill ONE circle Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions	O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes	Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee	other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK	O Federal GOVERNMENT employee O SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED	Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.
if one had been offered? No, already has a job	business, professional practice, or farm O SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm	O Yes — \$.00 No Annual amount — Dollars
No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job	O Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a	h. Any other sources of income received regulari- such as Veterans' (VA) payments,
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 0 1980 to 1984 Skip	few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? O Yes O No — Skip to 32	unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum paymen such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
O 1989 O 1988 O 1985 to 1987	How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	O Yes O No S .00 Annual amount — Dolars 33. What was this person's total income in 1989?
28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief	Weeks	Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.
job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this	c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?	O None OR



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	
Other Census Bureau Resources	
Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rose-marie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex

Race

Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Titie	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	199	O CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100	-Percent Data	
19 9 0 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1 99 0 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Biock Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block num- bering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1 9 90 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		S	ampie Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Sociai, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
			F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-	-Percent Data	
1 99 0 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Per	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Titie	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	ę
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summanes are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ampie Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape I (STF 1A, 1B, etc and data type (100 percent or	File .)		·
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description
	A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	-
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C3	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

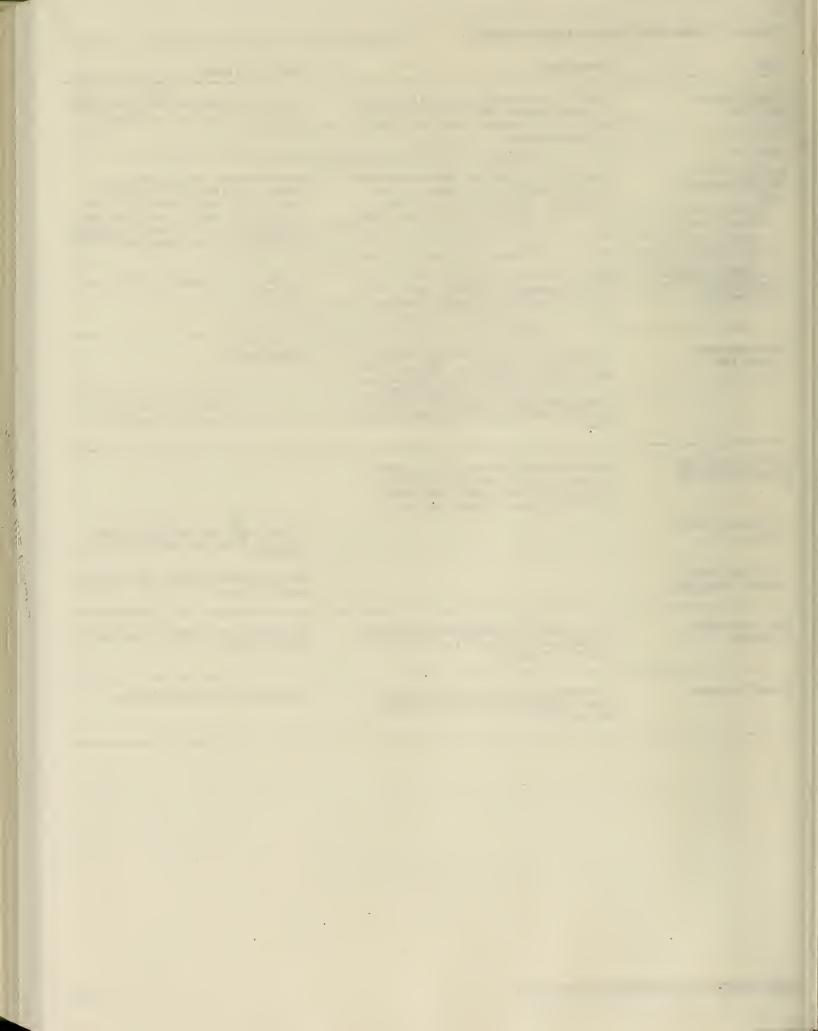
Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape FI (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

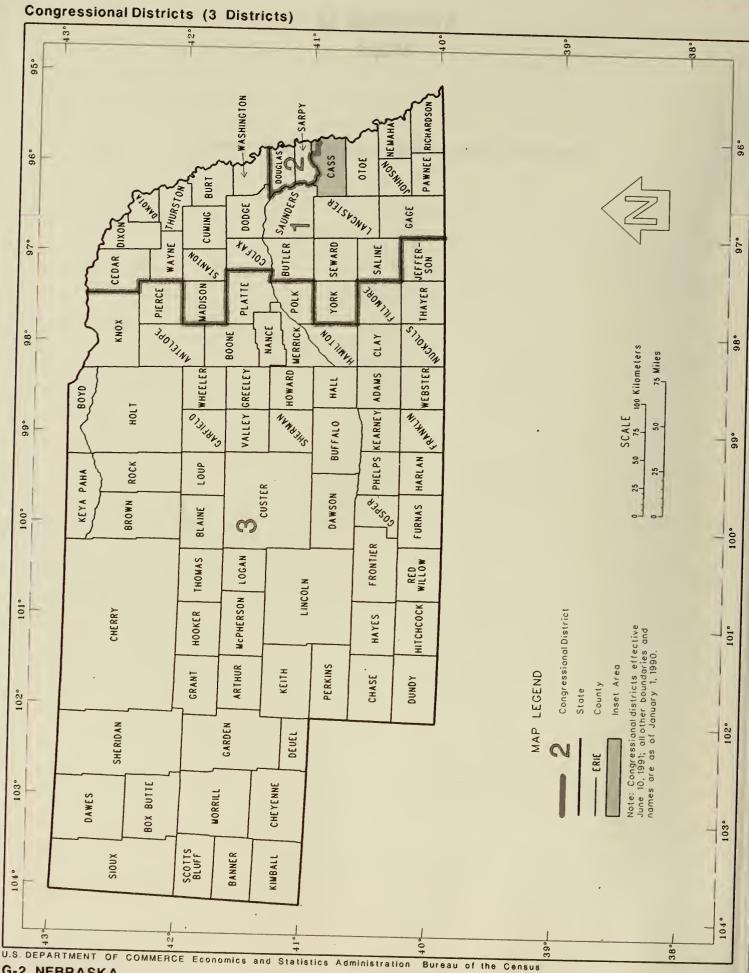
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



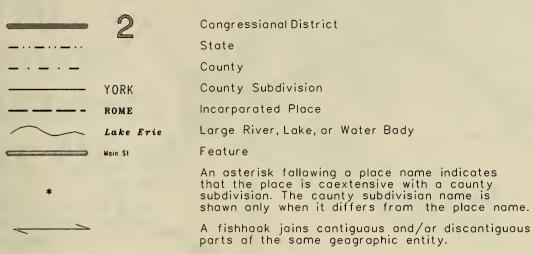
APPENDIX G. Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

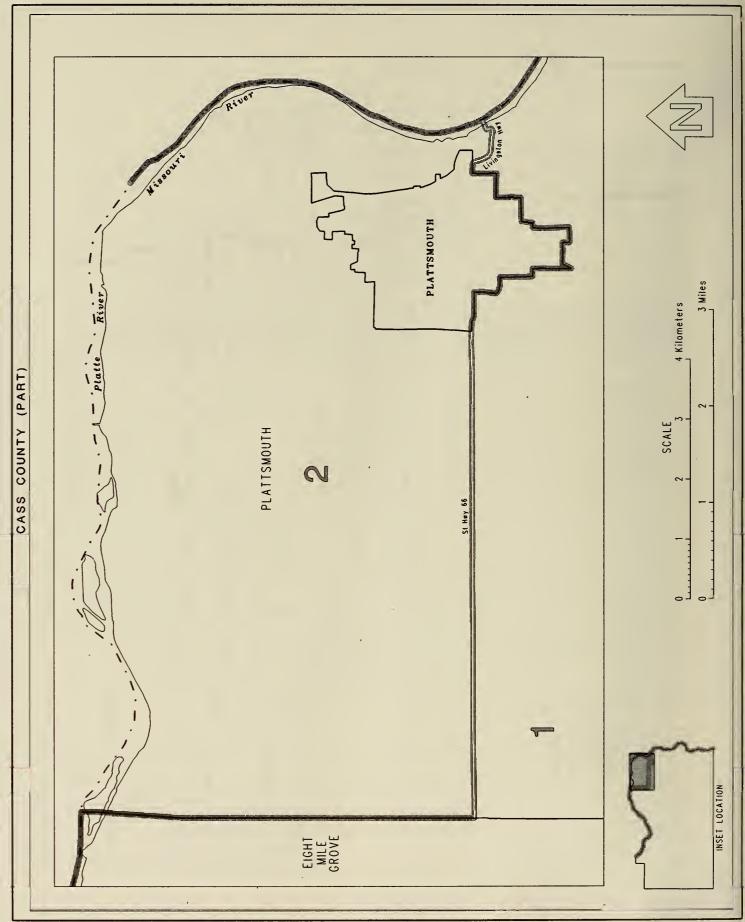
MAPS



WAP



Nate: Cangressianal districts effective June 10, 1991; all other baundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/ar caunty subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest—ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, caunty, and/ar caunty subdivision boundary caincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.



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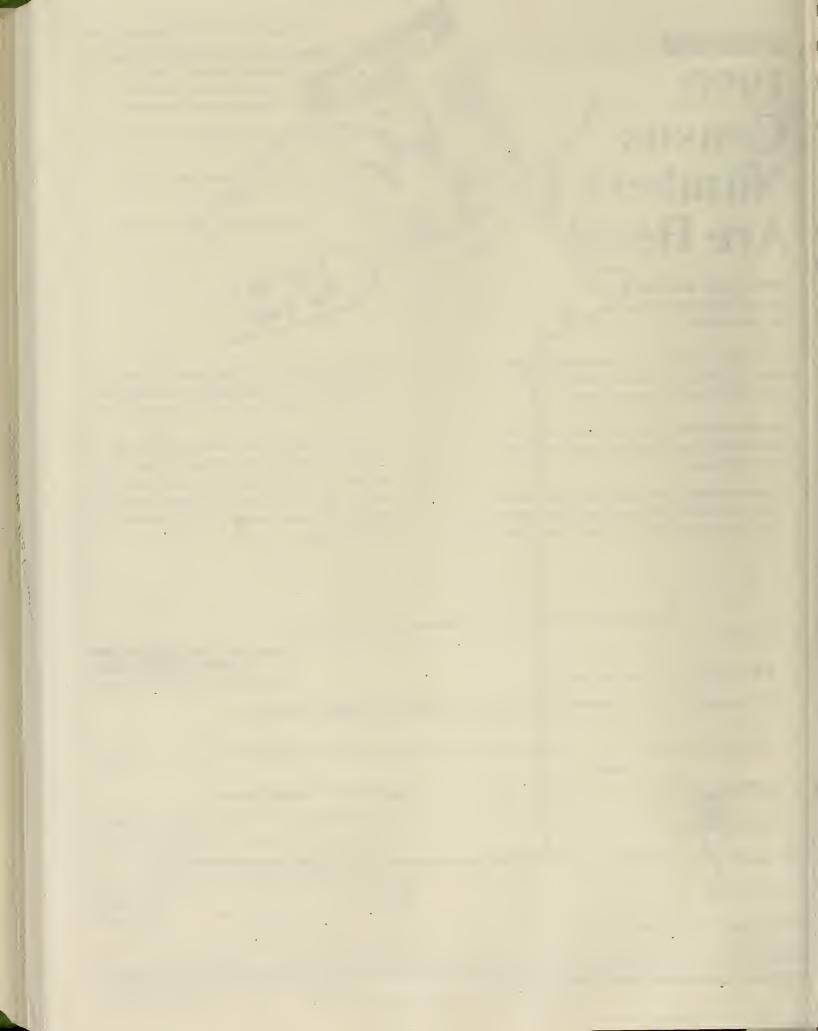
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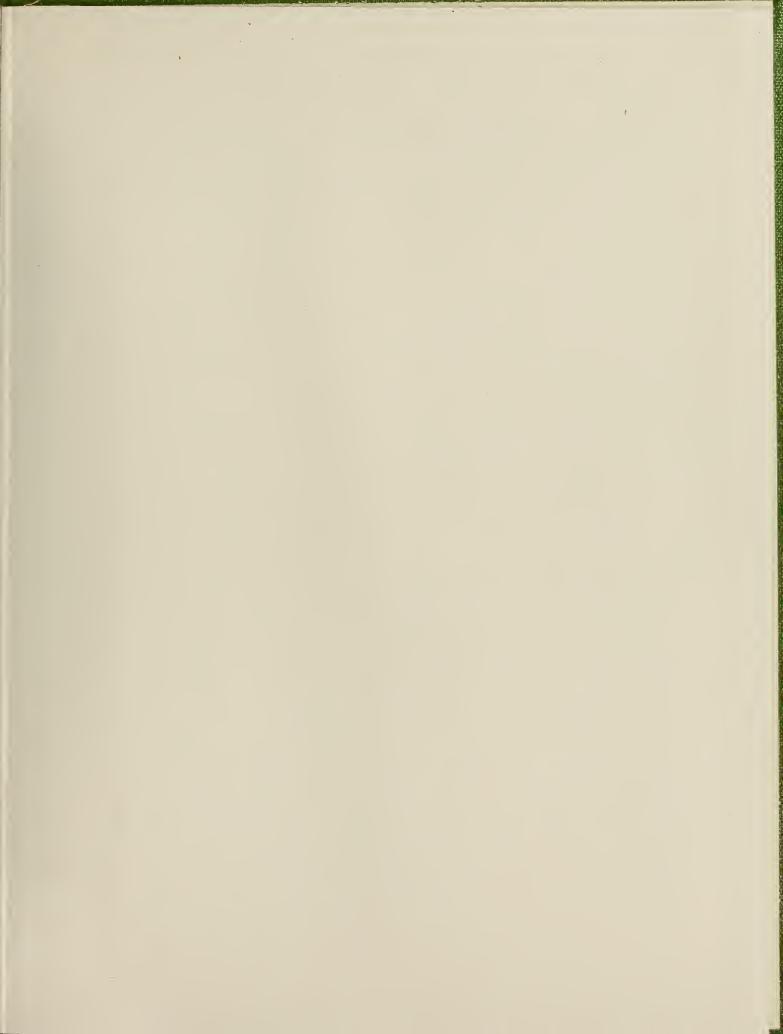
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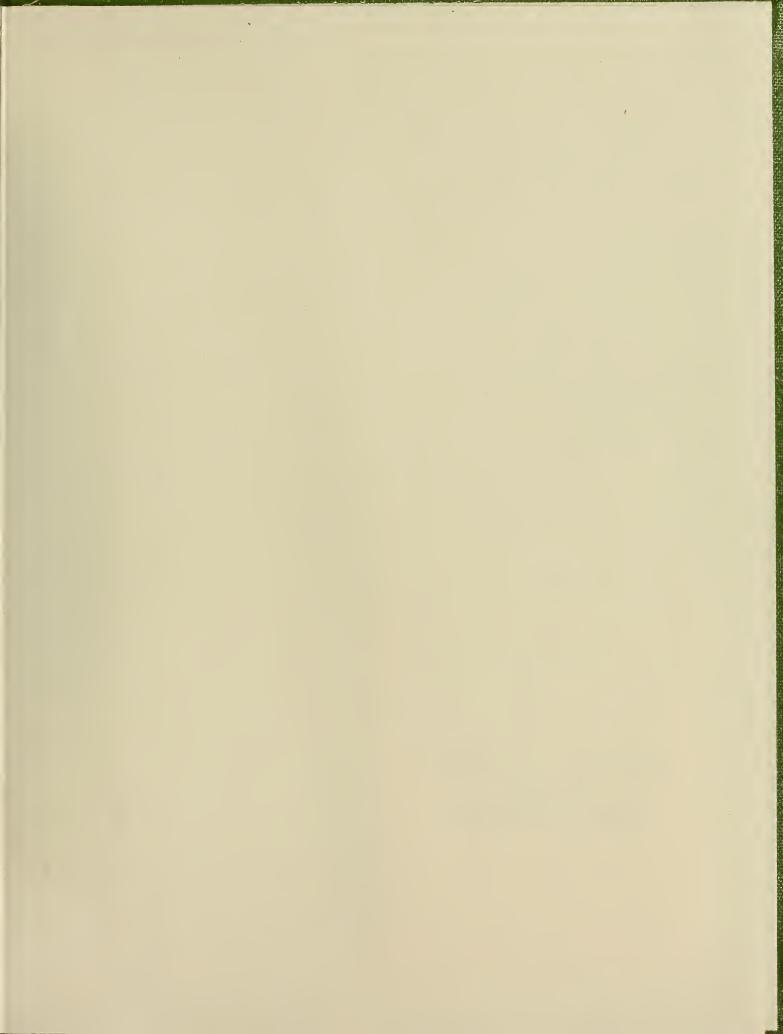
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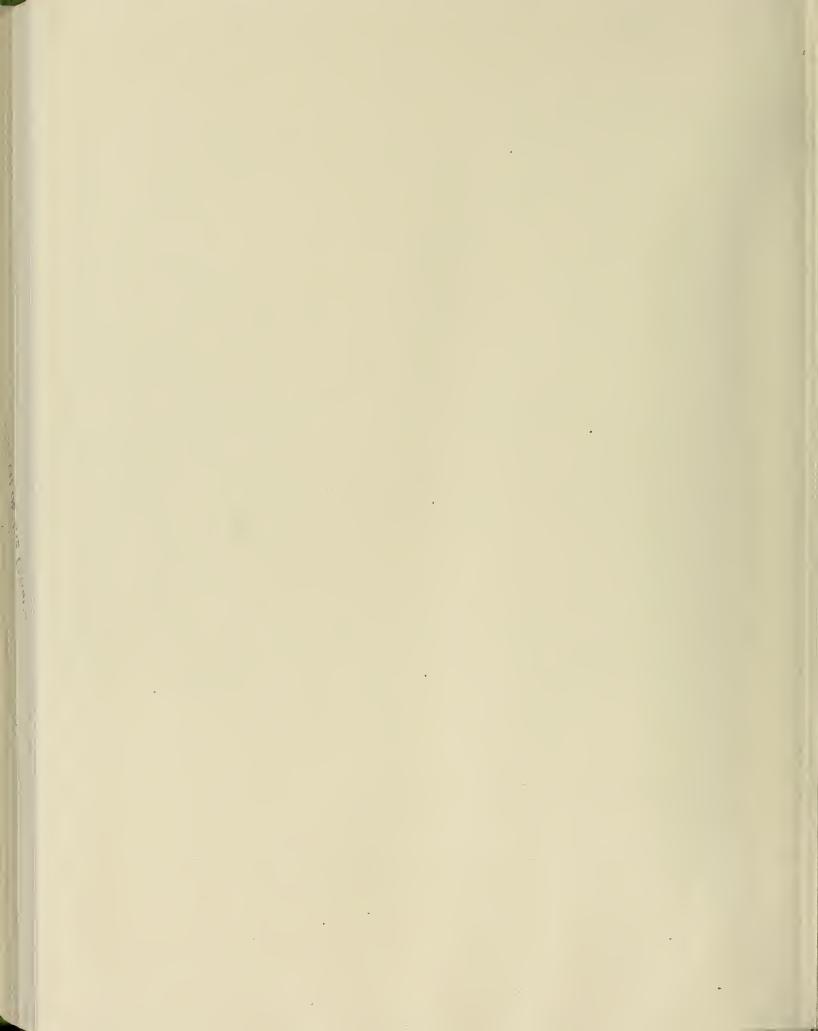
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